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[25-8]

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[108]

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a position to execute any number of

orders satisfactorily at short notice.

Correspondence in ENGLISH is respectfully solicited.

[1174]

INDIGESTION  
Biliousness-Flatulence

These distressing ailments and a great many other troubles  
besides, arise from a disordered state of the stomach, liver and  
bowels, and can only be banished by restoring those organs to pro-  
per working order so that they can digest food thoroughly and natu-  
rally. Indigestion and attendant miseries yield to Mother Seigel's Syrup.

YIELD TO MOTHER

SEIGEL'S SYRUP

This popular remedy contains medicinal extracts and other ingredients  
which tone up the stomach, gently stimulate the liver, regulate the  
action of the bowels, and thus restore these organs to healthful  
activity. Thousands of people avoid indigestion and all its  
consequences just by taking thirty drops of Mother Seigel's  
Syrup daily after meals. Their appetite is improved, they  
eat without fear of pain (colic), and the whole system  
benefits accordingly. Their pleasant experience may  
be yours, if you take Mother Seigel's Syrup.

THE IDEAL  
DIGESTIVE TONIC

[102]

[38]

## GERMAN CHANCELLOR.

## BOGUS REFORM SCHEME.

A recent message from Berlin says:—  
Speaking before the Main Committee  
of the Reichstag, Dr. Michaelis, the  
Imperial Chancellor, announced that it  
was proposed, provided the Federal  
Council consented, to form a "Free Com-  
mission" of seven members of the Reich-  
stag and seven members of the Federal  
Council, under the presidency of the  
Imperial Chancellor. It was to be a free  
commission, the members of which must  
not be regarded as members either of the  
Reichstag or of the Federal Council. The  
Chancellor continued:—

I am grateful that you have expressed  
your willingness to co-operate in carrying  
out my proposals. We shall endeavour to  
ascertain, in joint consultation, what  
proves to be practicable and durably use-  
ful. The necessity for discussing certain  
fundamental questions within a limited  
circle, in order to ensure their confidential  
nature, has been proved. When I said  
that members of the new Commission are  
not to be regarded as persons authorised  
by the Government or parties, I meant  
that it is out of the question that in every  
single case Government or party repre-  
sentatives should join the Commission  
with instructions, or should report to  
their party after a council had been held.  
Matters which are still in course of  
development, and may undergo altera-  
tions, and are not ripe for public dis-  
cussion, we may, and will, discuss con-  
fidentially, and finally attain a solution  
which then can be made public. I have  
gained the conviction that these con-  
fidential discussions in a narrow circle  
will lead to real progress. It is, of course  
the task of leading men of every party  
to participate in the discussion in the  
spirit of their own party.

It is in this manner that closer contact  
between the Government and parties is to  
be established. Each party leader is to  
join the Commission, which affords the  
certainty that the opinion of each party  
will be heard. This guarantees the fruit-  
ful progress of discussions. Of course,  
leaders must remain in close contact with  
their parties, because it can only then be  
expected that the parties will generally  
endorse what has been discussed. I believe  
that to arrange the committee's delibera-  
tions in this way will best serve the pur-  
poses. Beyond that I have not worked out  
a programme, neither have I contemplated  
a permanent solution. My first endeavour  
will solely be to approach the solution of  
pending questions in co-operation with the  
leaders of the big parties. This ought to  
dispose of the objections uttered here.

It has been regarded as a joke that a  
Reichstag deputy should be appointed a  
Prussian Minister, and that a Prussian  
Diet deputy should be appointed State  
Secretary of the Imperial Service. For  
the post of Prussian Minister of Justice,  
with his many responsibilities, I need a  
functionary with the official past of  
Dr. Spahn, while for the Imperial  
Ministry of Justice, which only occupies  
itself with legislative affairs, and with  
their special future development, a man  
is required of great practical experience,  
and one who by close contact with wide  
public circles is thoroughly versed in their  
needs. The selection of persons having these  
features, been made on well considered, prac-  
tical grounds. I had no inclination nor  
reason for joking.

## BATTLE OF VERDUN

## GERMAN CHANGE OF TACTICS.

[FROM G. D. PERRIS.]

The offensive of the army of Verdun is  
enlarged steadily, methodically, and with  
unbroken success.

One of the most remarkable features of  
the week's fighting has been the large  
proportion of officers captured—larger by  
a third than in December last. I have  
reported the virtual extinction of the 5th  
Division of Reserve, attempting to  
defend Dead Man Hill. Its three regiments  
lost in prisoners alone 2,794 men and  
sixty-nine officers, and there can only  
now be behind the German lines a pitiful  
remnant. It would be mean to scoff at  
the quality of the men, some of whom were  
no doubt brave enough, but still the fact  
that among these prisoners were cooks,  
cyclists, and bandmen, as well as warriors  
of the Brandenburg type as imperiously  
advertised, is significant, and it does not  
exactly support the patriotic pessimists  
who have frowned over some of my earlier  
calculations of the decline of German  
military strength. In the hope of stiffen-  
ing the men reports were circulated in the  
trenches of the cruel treatment of prisoners  
by the French. Every one of them  
knew that Dead Man Hill was a vital  
position which had cost thousands of lives  
to preserve. Nevertheless, 2,794 of these  
once terrible Brandenburgers surrendered  
at a stroke, and with them sixty-nine of  
the officers whose predecessors used to  
march down to the cages in the rear with  
haughty eyes and nose in the air, one or  
two at a time. There is something prodi-  
giously changed in the State of Branden-  
burg. Compare the results of Hill 304  
and Dead Man, and there will be no need  
to argue over the pretence of the German  
official and semi-official writers that the  
former position was voluntarily aban-  
doned. Both are admittedly of great  
value, and on June 28th, July 17th, and  
August 1st last hard and bloody fighting  
took place for the banks of Hill 304.

Why were 2,803 prisoners taken on  
Monday on Dead Man and only some 300  
on Friday? The answer springs to the  
lips. The German command dare not risk  
the repetition of such a disaster.

It was not the only one. A single  
regiment of the 26th Reserve Division, the  
168th, composed of Hessians, who had been  
implored by General von Mohn to "hold  
their positions at any cost," and "win  
fresh laurels," gave us 850 prisoners,  
including 28 officers. This sort of dry rot  
had to be stopped. The principle of hold-  
ing the first lines fully and firmly had  
been abandoned for most of the battle-  
field, and it had not scandalously failed  
at the chief and admittedly essential point  
where it was tried. Average German  
troops can no longer hold an essential  
point against a fully prepared attack, and  
thousands of them are no longer willing  
to die in the effort. That is the moral of  
Dead Man Hill.

## HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS.

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDERS BY MAJOR H. A. MORGAN, ADMINISTRATIVE COMMANDANT.

## STRENGTH.

Pte. A. Mountain was enrolled on 11.10.17,  
and posted to Stretcher Bearer  
Section.

Pte. F. O. Butcher was enrolled on  
12.10.17, and posted to "B" Co.

Pte. G. H. Melloway was enrolled on  
10.10.17, and posted to "A" Co.  
Platoon 1.

Pte. J. H. Maycock was enrolled on  
10.10.17, and posted to "A" Co.  
Platoon 4.

Pte. L. C. Robinson was enrolled on  
10.10.17, and posted to Signalling  
Section.

Pte. J. H. Woodier was enrolled on  
10.10.17, and posted to "B" Co.

Pte. C. R. M. Young was enrolled on  
10.10.17, and posted to "A" Co.,  
Platoon 2, Section 8.

Pte. F. H. Foster was enrolled on 17.10.17,  
and posted to "A" Co., Platoon 4.

Pte. B. Tanner, "B" Co., is permitted  
to resign to join the St. John's Am-  
bulance Brigade, dated 17th October,  
1917.

## LEAVE.

Pte. G. Bristow, "A" Co., is granted  
leave for the duration of war, from  
10th October, 1917.

Pte. A. B. Austin, "B" Co., is granted  
1 year's leave from 22.10.17.

Pte. A. Forbes, "D" Co., is granted 6  
weeks' leave from 22.10.17.

Pte. S. G. Newall, "A" Co., is granted 1  
8 weeks' leave from 23.10.17.

Pte. W. H. Smith, "B" Co., is granted  
3 weeks' leave from 3.11.17.

Sergeant G. H. Bowker, "A" Co., is granted  
1 year's extension of leave from  
10.10.17.

Spr. D. W. Munton is granted 1 month's  
leave from 17.10.17.

## MESS.

A meeting of all members of the Officers'  
Mess will be held at Headquarters on  
Thursday, 25th inst., at 6.45 p.m.

## ROUTINE ORDERS No. 442.

Routing Order No. 4 dated 18th October,  
1917, is published for information of  
all concerned.

## RECOGNITION OF VOLUNTARY AID

## DETACHMENTS.

The Women's V.A.D. notified in Hong-  
kong Government Gazette of 25th  
Feb., 1916, will in future be known  
as No. 1 V.A.D. Hongkong. Men's  
Detachments have now been formed  
from the existing Divisions of the St.  
John Ambulance Brigade Overseas in  
Hongkong. These Detachments will  
be numbered consecutively from No. 2.

The Voluntary Aid Detachments (Men's and Women's) are under the  
control of Mr. Edwin Ralphs, Officer-  
in-Charge of the St. John Ambulance  
Brigade Overseas in Hongkong.

The Men's Detachments are recognised  
and attached to the Hongkong Defence  
Corps for all ambulance duties which  
may be required. When ambulance  
duties are required in connection with  
field days, camps, big gun drill, etc.,  
the Officer-in-Charge, St. John Am-  
bulance Brigade, will be notified by  
the S.M.O., H.K.D.C., who will state  
the strength required to attend for  
such duty, and the time and place of  
parade. The Detachments will then  
parade as required under their own  
officers, and will come under the or-  
ders of the Senior Officer, H.K.D.C.  
present for as long as they remain on  
duty.

ORDERS FOR ARTILLERY COMPANY BY CAPTAIN  
J. R. ARMSTRONG, V.D.

## PARADES.

Monday, 22nd inst.:—  
5.30 p.m. Left Half Company at  
Belchers Battery (Range Takers'  
only).

Tuesday, 23rd inst.:—  
7.30 a.m. Right Half Company at  
Belchers Battery.

5.30 p.m. Left Half Company at  
Belchers Battery.

Thursday, 25th inst.:—  
5.30 p.m. Left Half Company (Gun  
numbers other than specialists) at  
Belchers Battery.

Friday, 26th inst.:—  
7.30 a.m. Right Half Company (Range  
Takers' Class and Gun numbers as  
detailed) at Belchers Battery.

5.30 p.m. Right Half Company (Layers  
and Setters' Class only) at Belchers  
Battery.

5.30 p.m. Left Half Company (Layers  
and Setters' Class only) at Belchers  
Battery.

ORDERS FOR ENGINEER COMPANY BY CAPTAIN  
W. RUSSELL.

## PARADES.

19th to 26th inst.:—  
Nightly E. L. Manning at Belchers  
and Lyceum, as per Rosters posted  
at Headquarters.

Officers next for duty:—  
Belchers, Capt. Russell O./e D.E.L.  
Lyceum, Lt. Stevenson O./e

Stonecutters, 2nd-Lieut. Brown.  
Parades for Instruction at Belchers  
at 8 p.m. on Tuesday and Thursday,  
under Staff-Sergeants. Overdone and  
Parsons, R.E., Corp. Day, an 12nd-  
Corp. Norris, H.K.D.C.

Detail of duties at Lyceum from 17th  
to 31st inst. is posted at Headquar-  
ters.

ORDERS FOR INFANTRY BATTALION BY MAJOR  
H. A. MORGAN.

## COMPANY.

## PARADES.

Sunday, 21st inst.:—  
N.C.O.s and men of Nos. 1, 2, and 4  
Platoons who have not fired Part 1  
(practices 1, 2, 3 and 4) of the  
Annual Musketry Course, will at-  
tend at King's Park Range at 6.30  
a.m. or 8.45 a.m. Dress: Drill  
order with two small pouches.

Monday, 22nd inst.:—  
6.30 a.m. Annual Musketry Course,  
Part 2, Practices 5, 6 and 7, at  
King's Park Range. The following  
will attend:—Privates G. M. Lakin,  
L. D. McNicoll and A. T. Stubbs.

5.15 p.m. No. 2 Platoon, Nos. 5  
and 6 Sections, at Headquarters.  
Musketry instruction. Dress: Drill  
order with pouches.

Tuesday, 23rd inst.:—  
6.30 a.m. Annual Musketry Course,  
Part 2, Practices 8 and 9, at King's  
Park Range. The following will at-  
tend:—Privates W. H. Bell, H. B. L.  
Downbiggin and H. T. Jackman, 1st-  
Corp. A. O. Lang, Privates G. W.  
C. Burnett, J. H. C. Goodham, G.  
F. Nightingale, W. L. Pattenden,  
D. Jaffe, S. H. Ludwell, and F.  
Graham.

5.15 p.m. No. 5 Platoon, at Headquar-  
ters. Musketry instruction. Dress:  
Drill order with pouches.

Friday, 26th inst.:—  
6.30 a.m. Annual Musketry Course,  
Part 2, Practices 10, 11 and 12, at  
King's Park Range. The Officer,  
N.C.O.s and men who fire on 22nd  
and 24th inst. will attend.

6.30 a.m. Annual Musketry Course,  
Part 2, Practices 5 and 6, at Peak  
Range, men to fire will be detailed  
later.

4.45 p.m. No. 8 Platoon, Nos. 7 and 8  
Sections, at King's Park Range.  
Annual Musketry Course, Part 3,  
Practices 3 and 4. Dress: Drill  
order with pouches.

MACHINE-GUN COMPANY.  
DRESS FOR ALL PARADES, CLEAN FATIGUE  
(EXCEPT ON 21.10.17.)

Sunday, 21st inst.:—  
6.45 a.m. N.C.O.s and men detailed by  
Lieut. W. Wright, parade at Statue  
Pier and proceed by launch to  
Kowloon City. Annual Musketry  
Course, Part 2, Practices 5, 6 and 7,  
at Kowloon "B" Range. Dress:  
Drill order with pouches.

Tuesday, 23rd inst.:—  
7.10 a.m. No. 3 Gun at Headquarters.  
5.10 p.m. No. 1 and 2 Guns at Kow-  
loon Dock. Hongkong residents  
proceed by launch from Statue  
Wharf at 4.30 p.m.

(Continued at foot of next C-2 page.)

## TUESDAY, 23rd inst.:—

5.15 p.m. No. 1 Platoon, Nos. 1  
and 2 Sections, at Headquarters.  
Musketry instruction. Dress: Drill  
order with two small pouches.

5.15 p.m. No. 4 Platoon, at Head-  
quarters. Section drill. Dress:  
Drill order.

Wednesday, 24th inst.:—  
6.30 a.m. Annual Musketry Course,  
Part 2, Practices 8 and 9, at King's  
Park Range. The men who fire on  
22nd inst. will attend.

6.30 a.m. Annual Musketry Course,  
Part 2, Practices 5, 6 and 7, at  
Peak Range. The following will  
attend:—Privates E. E. de W.  
Abney, E. A. M. Williams, R. P.  
Thursfield, W. Schofield, N. E.  
Kent, H. E. Haywood and W. W.  
MacKenzie.

5.15 p.m. No. 2 Platoon, Nos. 7  
and 8 Sections, at Headquarters.  
Musketry instruction. Dress: Drill  
order with pouches.

5.15 p.m. No. 3 Platoon, at Headquar-  
ters. Musketry instruction. Dress:  
Drill order with two small pouches.  
Cpl. Meade will attend to instruct.

Friday, 26th inst.:—  
6.30 a.m. Annual Musketry Course,  
Part 2, Practices 10, 11 and 12, at  
King's Park Range. The men who  
fire on 22nd and 24th inst. will  
attend.

5.15 p.m. No. 1 Platoon, Nos. 3  
and 4 Sections, at Headquarters.  
Musketry instruction. Dress: Drill  
order with two small pouches.

5.15 p.m. No. 3 Platoon, at Headquar-  
ters. Musketry instruction. Dress:  
Drill order with two small pouches.

"B" COMPANY.

Sunday, 21st inst.:—  
6.30 a.m. No. 7 Platoon, Quarry Bay  
Sections, at Tai Koo Range, Annual  
Musketry Course. Officer-in-Charge,  
Lieut. B. R. Branch.

6.30 a.m. and 8.45 a.m. No. 8 Platoon,  
Nos. 13, 14 and 15 Sections, as de-  
tailed by C.S.M. Rathey, at King's  
Park Range. Annual Musketry  
Course, Part 1.

6.30 a.m. and 8.45 a.m. N.C.O.s and  
men (under 50 years of age) of Nos.  
5, 7 and 8 Platoons who have not  
fired Part 1 (Practices 1, 2, 3 and 4)  
of the Annual Musketry Course,  
will attend at King's Park Range  
at 6.30 a.m. or 8.45 a.m.

Monday, 22nd inst.:—  
6.30 a.m. Annual Musketry Course,  
Part 2, Practices 5, 6 and 7, at  
King's Park Range. The following  
will attend:—2nd-Lieut. Thomas,  
Sergeants Harvey and S. E. Green,  
Corps. H. C. Sandford and John-  
stone, Privates J. H. Kemp, P. R.  
Wolf, White, Chunyutt, Ford, T.  
F. Claxton and E. M. French.

6.30 a.m. Annual Musketry Course,  
Part 2, Practices 5, 6 and 7, at Peak  
Range. The following will attend:  
Privates P. L. Knight, R. McGre-  
gor, W. L. Lusk, W. E. Roberts,  
D. McMurray, W. Sinclair, W.  
Nicholson, G. Hogg, J. Findlay,  
Miller and A. S. Gubbay. Officer-  
in-Charge, Lieut. Bewick.

4.45 p.m. No. 6 Platoon, Nos. 5 and  
6 Sections, at King's Park Range.  
Annual Musketry Course, Part 1,  
Practices 1 and 2. Dress: Drill  
order with pouches.

Tuesday, 23rd inst.:—  
6.30 a.m. Annual Musketry Course,  
Part 2, Practices 5, 6 and 7, at  
Peak Range. The following will  
attend:—Privates A. Ritchie, C.  
Severn, G. E. Watson, C. H. Gale,  
G. T. Edkins, E. B. Halford, N.  
J. Stabb and W. H. Smith. Officer-  
in-Charge, Lieut. Evan-Jones.

4.45 p.m. No. 6 Platoon, Nos. 5 and 6  
Sections, at King's Park Range.  
Annual Musketry Course, Part 1,  
Practices 1 and 2. Dress: Drill  
order with pouches.

Wednesday, 24th inst.:—  
6.30 a.m. Annual Musketry Course,  
Part 2, Practices 8 and 9, at King's  
Park Range. The Officer, N.C.O.s,  
and men who fire on 22nd inst. will  
attend.

4.45 p.m. No. 6 Platoon, Nos. 5 and 6  
Sections, at King's Park Range.  
Annual Musketry Course, Part 1,  
Practices 1 and 2. Dress: Drill  
order with pouches.

Thursday, 25th inst.:—  
6.30 a.m. Annual Musketry Course,  
Part 2, Practices 8 and 9, at Peak  
Range. The following will attend:  
Corps. W. H. Bell, H. B. L. Dow-  
biggin and H. T. Jackman, 1st-  
Corp. A. O. Lang, Privates G. W.  
C. Burnett, J. H. C. Goodham, G.  
F. Nightingale, W. L. Pattenden,  
D. Jaffe, S. H. Ludwell, and F.  
Graham.

5.15 p.m. No. 5 Platoon, at Headquar-  
ters. Musketry instruction. Dress:  
Drill order with pouches.

Friday, 26th inst.:—  
6.30 a.m. Annual Musketry Course,  
Part 2, Practices 10, 11 and 12, at  
King's Park Range. The Officer,  
N.C.O.s and men who fire on 22nd  
and 24th inst. will attend.

6.30 a.m. Annual Musketry Course,  
Part 2, Practices 5 and 6, at Peak  
Range, men to fire will be detailed  
later.

4.45 p.m. No. 8 Platoon, Nos. 7 and 8  
Sections, at King's Park Range.  
Annual Musketry Course, Part 3,  
Practices 3 and 4. Dress: Drill  
order with pouches.

MACHINE-GUN COMPANY.  
DRESS FOR ALL PARADES, CLEAN FATIGUE  
(EXCEPT ON 21.10.17.)

Sunday, 21st inst.:—  
6.45 a.m. N.C.O.s and men detailed by  
Lieut. W. Wright, parade at Statue  
Pier and proceed by launch to  
Kowloon City. Annual Musketry  
Course, Part 2, Practices 5, 6 and 7,  
at Kowloon "B" Range. Dress:  
Drill order with pouches.

Tuesday, 23rd inst.:—  
7.10 a.m. No. 3 Gun at Headquarters.  
5.10 p.m. No. 1 and 2 Guns at Kow-  
loon Dock. Hongkong residents  
proceed by launch from Statue  
Wharf at 4.30 p.m.

(Continued at foot of next C-2 page.)

FAR EASTERN MEN AND  
THE WAR.

The first Shanghai man to receive a  
commission since the United States' new  
National Army sprang into being is Mr.  
Arthur Bassett, of the British-American  
Tobacco Co. Mr. Bassett has been appoint-  
ed to the rank of Major in the U.S. Army,  
according to advice received from Peking.  
The new Major has been in the Far East  
for ten or more years and is widely  
known.

MORE CONCESSIONS FOR  
JAPANESE.

It is reliably reported among Chinese  
official circles (says *The Peking Evening  
Times*) that the Japanese Electric Com-  
pany of Tokio is trying to get concessions  
for installing electric light plants for  
fifteen cities in north and central China  
under certain conditions, and that, as an  
experiment, certain American capitalists  
will be invited to share the concessions  
so as to establish the principle of Japan-  
American co-operation in the commercial  
exploitation of China.

## VALUE OF GEN. SARRAIL'S ARMY.

The *Times*, speaking of the rôle of the  
Army of General Sarrail, says:—  
"It occupied and safeguards precious  
territories. The more the defeat of Russia  
renders an offensive useless in the Balkans  
the more the Mediterranean Powers of the  
Entente must depend for their security  
against a German invasion from the  
direction of the Vardar upon entrance to  
the Adriatic, and the invaluable Greek  
peninsula and its island links with Asia  
Minor. Of all the interests of the Allies  
none would be more seriously compromised  
than those of Great Britain. If the  
Entente had not a single point d'appui  
in the Balkans, and if Germany were to  
fasten her hands upon the whole Greek  
kingdom, which serves as a protection of  
the approaches to Egypt through Pale-  
stine and the approaches to India through  
Mesopotamia, if even the route which  
leads to Egypt and India were menaced  
by the triumphal development of German  
influence in the Eastern Mediterranean,  
it would be impossible to say where the  
development would end."

Wednesday, 24th inst.:—  
5.15 p.m



SPORT.  
CRICKET.

CRAIGENGOWER O.C. v. 3rd COY. R.G.A.

In this match, to be played to-day at 2 p.m. on the Craigenower Ground, the home team will consist of L. A. Rose, D. K. Khanna, F. G. Thompson, A. Grimmett, T. Thompson, G. Manley, S. Jex, J. D. Nordin, W. Graham, T. E. Ford and F. Schepel.

FOOTBALL.  
CLUBS v. R.G.A.

The Club team will be: Goldenberg, Ralston and McCubbin; Rodger, Stewart and A. N. Other; Ralston, Wood, McTavish, Fletcher and A. N. Other. Kick-off at the Club Ground 4.30 p.m. The club will play in white.

## GOLF.

## CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE COLONY.

The following are the entries for the Royal Hongkong Golf Club Championship—Messrs. Archibald, Brash, Crow, Cumming, E. Davidson, Dodwell, Dos Vieux, Edwards, Evans, Grist, R. Hancock, Bulmer Johnson, Milner Jones, Fisher, Kraft, Lindell, M. A. Murray, W. J. Morrison, Phares, Raworth, Ritchie, de Rome, Redmond, Sandford, A. B. Stewart, Syme Thomson, Linday Woods, Loughlin, Leith, Rawlinson, Thorsfield, and A. N. Other.

The draw will be held in the Fan Ling Club-house to-morrow (Sunday), at 11 a.m.

## HONGKONG SHARE MARKET.

Messrs. Vernon & Smyth, in their weekly share report dated the 19th October, 1917, state:—

Since our last report of 12th October, Sterling Exchange has further declined, and, as a consequence, our local market, both for speculative and investment stocks, has shown a steady improvement, but the feature of the week has been the very sharp advance in Indo-China Deferred, which is referred to later on. Shanghai market has been quiet but firm. Singapore market for Rubber shares has been steady and prices are, for the most part, unchanged.

The following are our to-day's wired quotations:—  
Ayer Gajah ..... 8.40  
Ayer Panas ..... 12.40  
Glenora ..... 2.00  
Kedah ..... 1.40  
Kempas ..... 9.16 ex. div.  
Malaka Phospha ..... 3.10  
Malakoff ..... 4.00  
New Serendah ..... 4.00  
Sunderland ..... 4.65  
Tapias ..... 22.75

Plantation Rubber in London is quoted at 4/8 per lb. Bar Silver is quoted at 42/-, Sterling T.T. is 2/7½, Singapore T.T. is 11½, Shanghai T.T. is nominal at about 65, and the Bank's buying rate for 30 days Bills is nominal at about 65.

BANKS.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks have continued their upward movement and, after sales at 260, they close with buyers at this price.

SHIPPING.—Unions have been done at 260, Canteen are wanted at 230, and North China at 115. Yangtze are quoted at 220 with ex. 73. FIRE INSURANCES.—Hongkong Fires can be placed at 230, and China Fires at 231.

SHIPPING.—With the exception of Indo-China Deferred, but little has been done in this market. These shares, however, have been very active and rose rapidly from 265, to which they closed last week, to 282 cash, round about which price a good many shares changed hands. They close rather quieter with sellers at 282.

The cause of the sudden jump was the receipt of a Reuters cable to the effect that the price in London had risen to 225 for the Deferred, and that it was rumoured that some arrangement was being made with the P. and O. Coy.

So far, the rumour is unconfirmed. Dogfishes are quoted at 275 buyers. Steamboats are wanted at 17½. Star Ferries are quoted with a nominal quotation of 280.

OILS.—Shells are unchanged, locally, at 107½ nominal, but the London quotation has advanced to 110/-. Ural Caspians are 30/- nominal. Langkats are wanted in the North at 115.

REVENUES.—Market remains quiet. China Sugars have a nominal quotation of 285. Malacca are required for at about 220, but shares seem rather scarce.

MINING.—Nothing has been done. Rauba are on offer at 250. Kailans are 40/-, and Tronohs 28/-, both nominal.

DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.—Prices in this section show some improvement. Hongkong and Whampoa Docks have been in good demand, and prices has appreciated to a buying rate of 1120 cash. Kowloon Wharves are better, with buyers at 850. Shanghai Docks show no change at 115. 72 nominal.

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.—Market has been quiet. Centrals are in demand at 280, and Hotels at 280. Humphreys could be placed at 25½. Lands remain nominal at 288, and West Points at 285.

COTTON MILLS.—This has been a firm market, but prices show little change. Ewos are 110, Kung Yiks Tis. 151, Shanghai Cottons Tis. 114, Yangtzeopos Tis. 84, and Orientals Tis. 331, all buyers.

MISCELLANEOUS.—There has been rather more life in this market. Corns have been the medium of a fair business up to 77½, at which more shares can be placed. Trains have improved to 20, and are still wanted at the rate. China Lights are wanted at 24½, and Dairy Farms at 280 (ex. dividend of 20). Electrics have buyers at 248. Ropes are better and are in demand at 230. Watsons are wanted at 25, but no shares are coming out. China Providents have been done at 24.

MEMO.—Next Settlement Day, 29th October.

## PEKING NEWS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

PEKING, October 19th.

## THREE IMPORTANT MANDATES.

The publication of the Mandate dealing with the convening of the National Council, which has been delayed for so long on account of the opposition of a number of the Southern leaders, took place in the early hours of Sunday morning last, accompanied by two others dealing with the calling of the new Parliament and the punishment to be meted out to Dr. Sun Yat-sen, Wu Ching-shen, and others who have connected themselves with the Canton Military Government.

Concerning the convocation of Parliament the Mandate states that it is provided for in article 53 of the Provisional Constitution, and that it is of paramount importance that, with the revival of the republican form of government, all those organs of the Government as provided, there should be established. The Ministry of the Interior is therefore instructed to establish, in accordance with the precedent obtaining in the First Year of the Republic, a Special Bureau for the preparation of the convocation of the National Parliament, so that all matters connected with the election of members can be facilitated.

The Mandate calling into being the National Council, after explaining that the original Parliamentary Organization Law and the Law governing the election of members of the two Houses were passed by the former National Council and promulgated by the late President Yuan Shih-kai, goes on to state that, owing to their impracticability, many upheavals were caused during the past few years. It is therefore deemed necessary that the Laws should be revised, and for this reason the authorities in the provinces, Mongolia, Tibet and Chinghai shall elect and appoint, in accordance with Law, members of the Council to arrive in Peking within a month's time.

The Government calls for the arrest by the Provincial authorities of Sun Yat-sen, Wu Ching-shen and others associated with the Military Government at Canton, because they have called into being this Government, while Sun Yat-sen has accepted the office of Generalissimo and, after assuming office, has appointed Ministers, a Commander-in-Chief, etc., and has incited the army to mutiny. After ordering their arrest, the Mandate goes on to state that their Orders of Merit are to be taken away from them, and they are to be tried by the Courts of Justice in accordance with Law.

## THE FLOODS.

During the past week there has been but little difference in the flood situation in North China. In the beginning of the week the water went down a few inches, but two days later the water in the Concessions reached a higher level than that registered heretofore. The Banks of the Machang Canal, situated a little to the south of Tientsin, were pierced under instructions from the Governor of Chihli, acting on the advice of the Conservancy Engineer. The natives in this district raised considerable opposition to this being done on account of these canal banks being the only obstacle preventing the water from flooding their lands. The Governor, however, decided that it would be in the interests of a much larger number of people for the breaches to be made, and therefore he paid no heed to their protests. He gave the people in the district three days to gather in their crops and remove their belongings to a place of safety, and then sent five hundred picked soldiers to superintend the breaches being made. The natives had intended to oppose the breaching of the canal banks by force, but the appearance of a regiment of soldiers caused them to think better of the idea, and the various breaches were made without any opposition.

The whole of the country is flooded to about an average depth of between four and five feet from Tientsin westward almost up to the banks of the Yellow river—in some parts right up to it. It is estimated that 100,000 square li of country are under water and that the destitute and homeless number three-quarters of a million. There are one hundred and fifty thousand people homeless in the vicinity of Tientsin alone. Refugees are flocking into Tientsin from all parts of the province, and their condition is indeed pitiful. A large number of relief committees have been formed.

(Continued at foot of next Column.)

## HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.

## BANISHEE'S RETURN.

A Chinese was charged with returning from banishment before his term had expired.

Defendant was banished for five years in 1914, and on Thursday he was found loitering in Yau-mat and was arrested. He was sentenced to nine months' hard labour.

## POLICE RESERVE'S VIGILANCE.

A Chinese was charged with the unlawful possession of a bag of sugar.

Sgt. Major Roylance, of the Police Reserve, said that when asked where he got the sugar defendant did not answer but ran away. Witness gave chase and caught defendant.

Mr. J. R. Wood sentenced defendant to 14 days' hard labour.

## A PUT-UP STORY.

An unemployed Chinese was charged with stealing a hair-clipper worth \$5 belonging to a Chinese barber at 37, Amoy Lane.

Defendant pleaded that the clipper had been given him by complainant, to sell; the proceeds to be divided between them.

It was stated that on the previous afternoon the defendant went into complainant's shop, and, while complainant was busy writing, took up a hair-clipper and walked out with it.

After hearing further evidence Mr. Dyer Ball said he believed the complainant's story was a put-up one, and he discharged the defendant.

## both among the foreigners and Chinese.

In the Tientsin Russian Concession there is a large camp, which has been organized by the British Municipality for the relief and succour of those Chinese who had been living in the Extra Mural Concession. The Governmental authorities of the native city are busily erecting refugee camps on the dry places in the vicinity of the city, and food, clothing, and other assistance are being given to the homeless and hungry. Large supplies of cooked food are being sent daily from Peking by water and rail. The Government has already appropriated three hundred thousand dollars, but a much larger sum will be needed to keep the huge number of homeless from starving. The Cabinet is holding a meeting to-day to consider the measures to be adopted to meet the financial drain on the various localities on account of the floods. Fears are now entertained that the water will not be drained off before the frost comes, and, should that happen, epidemic diseases are likely to break out, and may possibly spread to other districts. All sorts of preventive measures are being suggested, but up to the present nothing of a definite nature has been done except in the Foreign Concessions. On account of the threatened epidemic many of the families in the concessions are leaving Tientsin. Peitaito, which is generally being closed down for the winter at this time of the year, is now full of people, and many have determined to spend the winter there. Others are taking houses at Shanhaikwan and Peking, while many are going to Dally and Taingtau. The fears that the floods might interfere with the steamer traffic on the Pei Ho have so far proved groundless. Steamers from the south are reaching the Tientsin Bund with regularity, and the captain of one of the vessels assures me that unless the floods greatly increase no inconvenience will be caused to local shipping.

## JAPANESE LOAN TO GOVERNMENT BANK.

Considerable comment has been caused here by the signing of a twenty million dollar loan by the Japanese with the Bank of Communications, and the Minister of Communications, Tsao Ju-lin, is coming in for some very sharp criticism, it being stated that he has handed over a controlling interest in one of the only two Government banking institutions to the Japanese for the purpose of furthering his own interests. The terms of the agreement have not been published officially, but the following are approximately correct:—(1) The loan is for twenty million dollars; (2) period, three years; (3) interest, seven per cent. per annum; (4) no commission to be paid; (5) the security is fifty million Government bonds (Treasury) now deposited in the Bank of Communications; (6) during the continuance of the loan agreement the Bank of Communications shall not borrow money from the other foreign capitalists unless the three banks who have made this loan are unable to lend the money; (7) the money is to be used for the reorganization of the Bank of Communications; and (8) the Government will guarantee the repayment of capital and the annual interest.

have just returned from Rouen, where my son is lying wounded in No. 2 B.R.C. Hospital, and I take this opportunity of expressing my great appreciation of the splendid work which is being done there, and of all the staff with whom I came in contact. We were most comfortably accommodated at the hotel in Rue des Juifs.

Again it is a word of appreciation for one branch of work only. One instinctive thought of the many others—the work for prisoners, the convalescent homes, the rest stations, the hospital trains, ships and motor boats, the workshops and other means provided for the training back to civil usefulness of disabled men. And one realizes that full continuance of all these inestimable benefits is in a large degree dependent upon the response which their authors, the public at home and overseas, make to appeals such as that for "Our Day."

## "OUR DAY."

## THE VALUE OF SPEED IN RED CROSS WORK.

That there is need for a sturdy effort once more on behalf of the Red Cross can be judged from the prospect of the prolongation that involves continuous increase in the work of the Red Cross in every theatre of a war that is being carried on in three continents. The Red Cross expenditure now amounts nearly to \$6 in every minute that ticks away on the clock. Something of what that expenditure does in one department of Red Cross activity alone can be glimpsed from an impression given by a correspondent of *The Times* of the work of the Societies' Advanced Stores Depots in France. Writing under the heading "Speed" he says:—

"It is speed, again speed, and then some," that enables the Red Cross to help the Army Medical Service through with its enormous, never-ending task. In its Advanced Stores Depots in France, which were recently enlarged and improved, the Joint War Committee of the British Red Cross Society and the Order of St. John has been able to provide a service that it can fairly claim is as free from all suggestion of hampering routine as it is willingly given.

"Is it a forward actually clearing station that has to be fitted and equipped without delay at some new chosen spot? The procedure necessary in the shape of indent and application for supplies in due form where the Army Service draws from official sources—necessary measures, be it said, for the efficient clearing of some things. Here the Red Cross steps in. The Army supplies the tents for the new station. The officer in charge can communicate by telephone or quick messenger with the Advanced Red Cross Depot, and make known his needs. At once the necessary equipment is assembled and loaded on the motor-lorries that are kept always at hand.

"There are boards for flooring what is probably a bare grass field, linoleum to cover the floors, beds and mattresses, for the patients to lie upon, sheets and quilts to cover them, bed jackets, shirts, and pyjamas to give them the ease of cleanly freshness once again, the counterpane, the little bedside tables, lighting apparatus, newspapers and picture papers, probably a sevenpenny novel or two, the essential boxes of cigarettes, and even supplies of wild flowers gathered from the neighbouring fields, to help to make plain bearable and long hours passable. And besides all these are ever ready supplies of bandages and dressings and of all that can be necessary as equipment. The supplies from beds to bandages are stored at the depots in fifties. They go at once.

"As you watch almost it seems as if you could wait when the telephone requisition or message is sent expecting to see the busy lorries appear along the road with their burdens of comfort. At times as the last of the equipment workers finished their labours the ambulances have been known to come "round the corner" bearing the first of those to whom their labours should bring ease and hope.

The marvel of it all is the smoothness and completeness no less than the speed with which the Red Cross organization works—as if men and machines as well as supplies of every sort stood waiting always to answer a call. Withal, too, there is the instant satisfaction of such demands as may be made from the established hospitals, and casualty stations, and field ambulances, as well as of the needs of the new creations. Instinctively one feels and knows that the whole system is controlled by the Red Cross Headquarters in London, with other links in the chain of management stretching through Boulogne and half a dozen other places; that Red Cross stores provision has its complexities as various as those of any service could be; but somehow and always the Red Cross has devised the means of being free of the dull delays of routine where it is needed, and if stores distribution is costing the joint organization something considerably over £80,000 a month at the moment those who have the control of the expenditure can be satisfied that the return is worthy and immediate.

And there is similar work going on in every theatre of war in this and other departments, the work of the 2,500 and more motor ambulances that have been sent abroad to France, to Egypt, to Mesopotamia, to Salonika, to East Africa and Italy and Russia; the work of hospital staffing and provision wherever the call is made and work in manifold other ways. It is work that is valued because it is real and vital, as is shown by the following letter, one among many, received by the Red Cross from Mr. J. G. Greaves of Dumfries, after a visit to his wounded son in France:—

have just returned from Rouen, where my son is lying wounded in No. 2 B.R.C. Hospital, and I take this opportunity of expressing my great appreciation of the splendid work which is being done there, and of all the staff with whom I came in contact. We were most comfortably accommodated at the hotel in Rue des Juifs.

Again it is a word of appreciation for one branch of work only. One instinctive thought of the many others—the work for prisoners, the convalescent homes, the rest stations, the hospital trains, ships and motor boats, the workshops and other means provided for the training back to civil usefulness of disabled men. And one realizes that full continuance of all these inestimable benefits is in a large degree dependent upon the response which their authors, the public at home and overseas, make to appeals such as that for "Our Day."

## TYPHOON WARNING.

The following telegram has been received by the American Consulate-General Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory:—

12 noon, October 19th.  
Cyclone or typhoon E. of the southern Visayas or northern Mindanao, filling up.

## INTIMATIONS

## LANE, CRAWFORD &amp; CO.

## SPECIAL VALUE IN MEN'S SLEEPING SUITS

FANCY STRIPE CEYLONETTE  
\$3.50 TO \$4.50 PER SUIT.

FANCY & BLOCK STRIPE CEYLON  
\$6.00 TO \$8.00 PER SUIT.

HEAVY TWILL CEYLON  
\$6.00 TO \$8.50 PER SUIT.

"VIYELLA" SLEEPING SUITS  
IN THREE WEIGHTS.

## LANE, CRAWFORD &amp; CO.

Wm. Powell Ltd  
TELEPHONE 346

## FOR

## "OUR DAY"

## PATRIOTIC RIBBONS

National Colours of the Allies in Several Widths.

## "HEATHER DAY"

## TARTAN RIBBONS

in Great Variety.

## FANTASTICS

## TO-NIGHT!

## LAST NIGHT!

## MATINEE TO-DAY 4.30

## COMPLETE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME!

## TO-NIGHT, AT 9.15.

HILDA FELSTEAD in New Stories and Songs.

LEONARD NELSON in New Songs.

IVY ALDOUS and FRED KEELEY in New Dances.

FERN FRENCH in the "Shepherd's Dance."

BILLIE SEATON in New Songs.

REDHEAD WILSON and FRED KEELEY in an Athletic Absurdity—

"The Crazy Ostlers."

NELLIE and ELSIE BLACK in a Big New Musical Act.

RAY TRAYNOR in New Piano Monologues.

Tickets \$3, \$2 & \$1. BOOKING AT MOUTRIE'S.

Children Half-Price for Matinee.

## "PINKIE AND THE FAIRIES"

An Audition will be held on the stage of

the Theatre Royal on WEDNESDAY

24th inst., at 4 p.m., to which those Ladies and

Gentlemen and Children who have already

expressed their desire to assist, as well as

others who wish to join, are invited.

Vocalists are requested to bring their

Parents and relations cannot be admitted.

M. S. NORTHGATE,

Hon. Secretary.

HONGKONG AMATEUR DRAMATIC CLUB.

[1175]

## ON SALE.

BOUND VOLUMES of the HONGKONG

WEEKLY PRESS, JANUARY TO JUNE

1917.

With Index. Price \$7.50.

On Sale at the HONGKONG DAILY PRESS

Office.



## NOTICE

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the Central Police Station between the hours of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 3 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce passports or identification papers. All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to register themselves under the REGISTRATION or PERSONS ORIGINANCE 1916.

Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations. The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.



## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

## LOST.

**BETWEEN** Ferry and Public Gardens on Thursday Night. Small BROOCH, Northumberland Fusiliers Button. Finder will be rewarded on returning same to—  
No. 1, CANTON VILLA, Kowloon. [1177]

## FOUND.

ON the Murray Parade Ground yesterday afternoon, a KEY of a type used for safe or strong box. Owner can have the same on applying to the undersigned and paying for the cost of this advertisement.  
L. N. LEEFE.  
Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Hongkong, 19th October, 1917. [1178]

## CANTON-KOWLOON RAILWAY.

**TENDERS** for the Supply of Liquors and Refreshments at the Terminal Stations at Tai Sha Tau and Kowloon and on all Trains on the above Railway.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that Sealed Tenders, which should be clearly marked "TENDER FOR THE SALE OF REFRESHMENTS AND LIQUORS ON THE CANTON-KOWLOON RAILWAY" will be received at the Head Office of the British Section at Kowloon, and at the Office of the Managing Director at Tai Sha Tau until noon of Saturday, November 3rd. Forms of Tender and full particulars may be obtained at the Head Office of the British Section at Kowloon or the Head Office of the Chinese Section at Tai Sha Tau.

The Railway does not bind itself to accept the Highest or any Tender.

H. P. WINSLOW, Manager.

WEN TEE CHANG, Managing Director, Chinese Section.

Kowloon, 20th October, 1917. [1179]

## JOINT SERVICE

OF THE

"NEDERLAND" AND "ROTTERDAM" LLOYD ROYAL MAIL LINES.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

## THE Steamship

## "GOENTOE"

having arrived from SAN FRANCISCO. Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the warehouse delivery may be obtained. No claim will be admitted after the 6 o'clock have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 23rd inst., at Noon, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamship must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 24th inst., or they will not be recognized. All broken, shelled, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 24th inst., at 10 A.M., by the Company's surveyors, Messrs. Goddard & Son.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JAYA-CHINA JAPAN L.N. Agents.

Hongkong, 19th October, 1917. [1180]

## G. &amp; B.

TWIN SCREW STEAMER "ALACRITY" 1,016 tons gross. Built 1885.

SALE of the above steamer—her hull tackle Furniture, Machinery and Boilers as she lies at H.M. Dockyard, Hongkong.

## GENERAL CONDITIONS OF TENDER.

(1) The vessel is offered for sale as she now lies to British or Allied firms for cargo-carrying purposes. The Admiralty take no responsibility for any damage or defects that may now or hereafter exist, and do not guarantee any portion of the vessel to be fit for further use.

(2) Intending tenderers or their accredited Hongkong agents will be required to deposit the sum of \$500 Hongkong Currency in Bank Notes with the Secretary and Cashier of the Dockyard, who will issue the authorised form of tender in return. This deposit will be refundable in the case of unsuccessful tenderers after the announcement of the result of the tender, and will be counted as part of the purchase money in the case of the successful tenderers. No tenders will be recognised which are not made out on the authorised form of tender, and no interest will be paid on tenders' deposits.

(3) All tenderers should reach the Office of the Commodore-in-Charge, Hongkong, not later than noon on the 3rd December, 1917, at which time and date the tenders will be opened. Tenderers will not be admitted.

(4) The vendors are not bound to accept the highest or any tender, but have the liberty to call for entirely fresh tenders or to dispose of the vessel in any other way they may think fit. In the event of identical tenders the vendors reserve their rights of acceptance or rejection.

(5) Should the acceptance of any tender be notified the successful tenderer will be required immediately to deposit one-fourth of the purchase money, and to pay the balance of the purchase money within one month from the date of such notification, and the vessel will be at purchaser's risk from the date of the notification.

(6) Further particulars regarding the conditions of sale, and a list of fittings to be sold with the ship, can be obtained from the Naval Store Officer, H.M. Dockyard, Hongkong.

(7) The vessel will be open to inspection from the 24th October to the 26th November, both days inclusive, between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. Inspecting orders can be obtained from the Office of the Commodore, H.M. Dockyard, Hongkong.

R. W. MURDOCH, Commander, for Commodore and Senior Naval Officer, Hongkong. [1184]

## INTIMATIONS

## THE CHINA LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY LIMITED.

THE SIXTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the Company, St. George's Building, No. 6, Connaught Road, Victoria, TO-DAY (SATURDAY), the 20th day of October, 1917, at 11.30 A.M., for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the General Managers for the year ending the 31st July, 1917, and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors.

THE DIVIDEND BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 15th to 20th of October, 1917, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, 5th October, 1917. [1130]

## NOTICE.

## THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

THE CERTIFICATE for one share No. 14011 in this Company standing in the name of WILLIAM DE RUSSET of Yokohama, Japan, has been LOST, and if at the expiration of one month from the date hereof the above document be not forthcoming, another certificate for the said share will be issued by the Company and thereafter no other will be acknowledged.

C. H. P. HAY, per pro. General Manager, Hongkong, 4th October, 1917. [1116]

## CHINA FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

## NOTICE.

THE CERTIFICATE No. 4309 for two shares Nos. 6771 and 17544 in this Company standing in the name of Mrs. ARYA JOCKA CHANDER of Lhasa (deceased), late of Macao, has been LOST, and if at the expiration of one month from the date hereof the above document be not forthcoming, another certificate for the said shares will be issued by the Company and thereafter no other will be acknowledged.

C. H. P. HAY, per pro. General Manager, Hongkong, 5th October, 1917. [1119]

## G. &amp; B.

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 22nd day of October, 1917, at 3 P.M., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the GOVERNOR, of One Lot of CROWN LAND at Nathan Road, Kowloon, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a CROWN RENT to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the KING, for one further term of 75 years.

## PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

Ac. of Sale.	Boundary Measurements (Approximate)	Quoted Rent.	Annual Rent.	Capital Price.
1. Lot of 72 feet frontage and 50 feet depth, bounded by Nathan Road, Kowloon.	72 feet frontage, 50 feet depth.	5,000 annual.	50	2,700

[1151]

## HOUSES TO LET

## TO LET OR FOR SALE

## No. 47, CONDUIT ROAD.

Apply to—  
COMPTON & DEPT.,  
Messrs. KARANJIA & Co.,  
2, Connaught Road, Central. [1149]

## TO LET.

IMMEDIATE entry. Four very desirable SHOPS, situated in Lee Hoo Street, opposite the Grand Hotel, recently reconstructed.

For rent and other particulars apply to—  
THE MANAGER,  
HONGKONG ICE CO., Ltd.,  
46, Connaught Road Central. [900]

## TO LET.

## OFFICES at 2, Connaught Road Central.

OFFICE in King's Buildings, Hongkong, in Market Terrace and Wongmehong Road.

Apply to—  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY Co., Ltd. [28]

## TO LET.

A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Kowloon.

Apply to—  
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd.,  
Alexandra Buildings [941]

## TO BE SOLD.

"GLENSHIEL" and "GLENSHIEL BUNGALOW," 140 and 141, THE

Apply to—  
Box 543,  
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [1038]

## INTIMATION

## DEWAR'S

"Imperial Institute"

## SCOTCH

## WHISKY

The Whisky of your forefathers.

## SOLE AGENTS:

## A. S. WATSON &amp; CO., LTD.,

## WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS

TELEPHONE 616

[12]

## BIRTH.

SMITH—At Southport, Lancs. on October 1st, the wife of Captain NORMAN L. SMITH, General List and Chinese Labour Corps, a daughter. [1176]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOGES ROAD, C. LONDON OFFICE: 181, FLEET STREET, E.C.

## The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 20TH OCTOBER, 1917.

## THE POLITICAL SITUATION IN CHINA.

AFTER waiting for some time in the hope of reconciling its opponents in the South, the Chinese Government has issued a mandate convening the National Council for the purpose of revising the Constitution, which has been found, in practice, to be unworkable. Simultaneously, directions have been given to the Ministry of the Interior to take the preliminary steps for the convocation of Parliament. It is too early yet to form an opinion as to the result of such action upon the Southern and South-Western Provinces. Although the Government has issued a statement to the effect that the independence of Hunan is merely a local trouble, which the force of Northern troops despatched to that locality will be able to suppress without any serious effort, there are indications that the movement is growing, and should General Luk Wing-ting at the last moment send his troops to the support of the Hunan forces, a serious situation is likely again to arise. Luk Wing-ting holds the key of the position in the Southern and South-Western provinces and if, as the Peking Government now seems to fear, he has been playing them false, it is impossible to forecast what is likely to happen. The Government claims to have evidence that Luk is behind the Hunan movement, and that he is forming a strong Southern military party to counteract the influence of the Northern military party, who have dominated the political situation since the death of YUAN SHIH-KAI. He has been careful, so far, to avoid compromising himself with Dr. SUN YAT-SEN and the Canton party, and at the same time, to offer no opposition to their rebellious proceedings. In other words, while professing loyalty

to the authorities at Peking he is ready to exploit the situation in the South to his own advantage. It is said that, if he had been chosen as Generalissimo, he would have thrown in his lot with the Canton Military Government, but when Dr. SUN was given that title Luk indicated to Peking that he was in no way connected with the movement. When consulted as to the establishment of the National Council he first objected to it and then promised his support on the condition that the new Parliament would be convoked within a stated time. Upon this being agreed to, he put forward the demand that he should be guaranteed in his position and that the officials of the Southern and South-Western Provinces should not be changed for three years. Ultimately, the Government sent delegates to him in the hope of arriving at some definite understanding, but, as he was in the middle of negotiations with the Tichang of Kuangtung and Yunnan for concerted action, they failed in their mission. It is believed that the mandate convening the National Council will force General LUK to come out into the open and declare what he really does want.

Unfortunately, other troubles are threatening. It is claimed that the real object of the mandate ordering the arrest of Dr. SUN YAT-SEN and his followers is to prevent them from becoming members of the National Council, and to make them offenders against the laws of the Republic, so that it will be impossible for them to stand as candidates for the new Parliament. Considerable bitterness has been shown over this, and a move has been engineered to counteract it. Mass meetings have been held, also, for the purpose of protesting against the Chiungtang party endeavouring to pack the National Council with its members to the exclusion of other political parties. It is difficult to see how the Council is to be elected without considerable trouble arising. All the political leaders and their whips are striving might and main to capture seats, and the campaign which is now going on recalls the struggle for similar positions during the YUAN SHIH-KAI régime.

Mr. and Mrs. F. B. L. Bowley and family returned from a holiday in North China yesterday.

A small Chinese girl, aged about 6 years old, was run over by a truck and killed in Victoria Street yesterday afternoon.

The illuminated fête in the Botanical Gardens organised in connection with "Our Day" celebrations was repeated last evening when there was again a good attendance.

Mrs. W. Edkins informs us that a draft for \$14, 10s. 6d. has been sent to the "St. Dunstan's Home for Blind Soldiers," the sum being part proceeds of the open-air concert held recently at the Helena May Institute.

The death of the Hon. William Gilmore Ellis, M.D., M.R.C.S., L.S.A., Principal Civil Medical Officer and member of the Legislative Council of the Straits Settlements, took place on the 8th instant.

Messrs. Lowe, Bingham & Matthews, the Colonial Register of the Gula Kalumpung Rubber Estates, Ltd., have received a telegram to the effect that the Company has declared an interim dividend of 1s/6d, less 6s. tax, payable on November 12th.

The issue of the new ten cent notes from the Treasury was begun on October 8th (says the Straits Times) and next morning the attendances of large crowds seeking small change kept the officials busy. Kiosks coolies appear to accept the new notes readily.

The report circulated yesterday that Miss Eileen Lammett and the Misses Voronika and Hilda Butterfield had been containing the money which they had reserved for the sale of roses snatched away by coolies is entirely without foundation. It is supposed that the report started owing to the fact that the girls were a little late in returning to the depot.

## VINDICATION OF QUOTATION.

Scarce had the "fair" her "satiro" penned  
When her "Admirer" sought to mend  
It by a courteous line.  
A kindly word hath kindly used  
Even with a "satiro" so profuse,  
Nor need "G.J." repine.  
If "Spenser" should forsake "the Bar"  
To seek the Grill Room near or far  
With "Britomart" to dine—  
There I believe 'tis lawful still  
By "satiro" to slake your thirst at will  
In whisky or in wine.

Shift we the scene to Butler's "Lay"  
And once again "Quotation" may  
In "Reason's" train appear—  
"For all he did he had a reason,  
For all he said a word in season,  
And ever ready was to quote  
Authorities for what he wrote."  
J.S.H.

Hongkong, 19th October, 1917.

## "OUR DAY."

## LADY MAY ROSE FUND.

Subscriptions already acknowledged	
Messrs. Boiss & Co.	\$11,077.45
Mr. and Mrs. N. L. Watson	200.00
Messrs. Karanjia & Co.	50.00
"M. H."	40.00
Messrs. G. K. Hall Britton & Co.	25.00
Mr. U. Ramjohn	25.00
Mr. T. H. King	20.00
Mr. Noordin	10.00
	\$11,497.44

## RESULTS OF THE CHINESE THEATRICAL PERFORMANCES.

The following statement of account, showing the result of the series of Chinese Theatrical Performances inaugurated for the benefit of "Our Day Fund," is issued by the Hon. Mr. Lau Chu Pak, Chairman; Mr. Ho Fook, Vice-Chairman; and Messrs. Chan Kai Ming and Li Po Kwei, Hon. Treasurers:

To subscription by H.E. the Governor	\$ 50.00
To subscription by the Chinese sub-committee	12,250.00
To subscription by the Ko Shing theatre	100.00
To subscription by the Han U Fong theatre	150.00
To subscription by the Happy Retreat	300.00
To sale of reserved boxes	8,703.00
To sale of tickets at the theatre	2,055.46
To sale of tea and cakes	308.40
To Motor-car earnings	248.00
To interest	52.57
	\$24,217.53
By hire of the Theatrical Co.	\$ 1,400.00
By rent of the theatre	400.00
By sundry expenditure	1,290.83
By balance	21,157.50
	\$24,217.53

## THE RAFFLE FOR RAEMAKERS' CARTOON.

The raffle for the artist proof drawing by Louis Raemaekers, the famous Dutch Cartoonist, which was kindly given by Mr. A. Shelton Hooper, has been won, we are informed, by ticket No. 124.

## "OUR DAY" FETE.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

Sir,—Much indignation is felt at the extraordinary delay in admitting the concourse of several thousand patrons to the public gardens last night. Through some official bungling, one gate, or rather a half gate only, was opened, through which the thousands who attended were slowly admitted, ingress being quite stopped from time to time by constables on either side stretching their arms across this single entrance. Some six thousand people attended the fête, and at one time there were about two thousand persons outside the gate waiting for admission. In the crowd were many ladies, young girls and children, who were much crushed, one lady having her dress torn from shoulder to elbow. Several thefts also took place. I consider that the authorities should make good this damage and loss.

A feature of the fête was the number of better-class and well-dressed Chinese ladies who attended. Many of these shared in the general crush outside the gates, and two of them—the mother and daughter of a leading Chinese merchant—were tapped on the arms by a constable with his cane. No one admires the Police Reserve more than I, but ladies, either European or Chinese, must not be tapped or touched at all. A cane is useful, but should be used with discretion; word of mouth suffices for such a gathering, and the use of a cane is apt to give offence where none is intended.—Yours faithfully,

## EYE-WITNESS.

## "OUR DAY" AND THE WIDOW'S MITE.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

Sir,—Poor "Unreserved"! He has my sympathy, but it is his surprise—his rather gentle, hurt surprise—that surprises me. Can it be that he has not been long in this Isle of the Blessed, or is he very unobservant, or does his milk of human kindness overflow enormously? How otherwise can he be explained his failure to realise the fact that there are just two things that count in Hongkong, and two only—Power and the Dollar. These are the only gods, and the system of worship is Snobbery. We have no use for the "Widow's mite" here, so put away your astonishment, "Unreserved." Did you buy a rose, yesterday, "Unreserved"? If you did, did you pay less than a dollar for it? If you did, did you understand that you were carefully labelled by the flower itself as having paid less than a dollar?

Moral, "Unreserved," keep your mites so may you, perchance, accumulate the Dollar; be a Snob, so may you, perhaps, acquire Power.  
To you, Mr. Editor, I add that, realizing how strong are the Snobs, and, enclosing my card, I prefer to follow precedent and veil myself under a pseudonym such as

HAZIZ.

## CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."]

## THE MILITARY SITUATION.

PEKING, October 18th.

A Cabinet meeting decided to order the Yunnan troops to leave Szechuen immediately. If they will not obey, the Government will attack them. The President will hold a special meeting to consult upon military affairs in Hunan and Szechuen.

Chu Tuo-kong has wired to the Government stating that Szechuen troops and Yunnan troops fought at Yungshien and Tsuchow.

Tang Hsian-ming will be appointed Commander of Aochow.

The Government will send Chang King-yao to Hunan.

PEKING, October 19th.

Wu Kwong-shin has wired Peking stating that he is going to Chungking immediately, and demanding 500,000 dollars.

Fan Kuo-chang has wired to Peking, that his army has marched to Puching and Chuchow and that he will go to Hengyang.

Fu Liang-tao wired that Wang Un-chin's army gained a victory at Hoehsiashan.

Liang Chieh-shao and Liu Kwan-hung visited the President yesterday to consult with him upon the question of military expenditure.

The President sent Wang Tui-sieh to explain the Hunan-Szechuen situation to the Foreign Ministers.

Shantung, Kiangsu, Kiangsi and Hupeh have all sent troops to Hunan to help Fu Liang-tao.

## WHEN IS A LOTTERY NOT A LOTTERY?

## THE DRAWING OF WAR BONDS AT HONGKONG.

When is a lottery not a lottery? From a fuller report of the discussion on the question of the prizes to be given to subscribers to "Our Day" at Hongkong, it appears (says the Japan Chronicle) that the Governor of Hongkong regards the drawing for war bonds as not a lottery. "The drawing of these bonds," he said, "differs from that obnoxious method of gambling called a lottery, and nobody need be in the least afraid of bringing himself or herself within the clutches of the law. It is not a lottery in the term in which lottery is used; it is a drawing of war bonds." A lottery may or may not be productive of evils; the British law takes the latter view in prohibiting them, but in most countries they are recognised as legitimate. But when the Governor of Hongkong, who himself takes the British view and regards lotteries as an "obnoxious form of gambling," endeavours to show that the drawing for war bonds is not a lottery he can hardly be regarded as being quite sincere. The Oxford Dictionary defines a lottery as an "arrangement for distributing prizes by chance among purchasers of tickets," and it does not appear that the war bonds are to be distributed at Hongkong in any other way than by chance. Indeed, if they were to be distributed in any other way the extra inducement to subscribe would be lost. Further, there are to be tickets, which will be sold to the public at 25 each, and prizes are to be given to the holders of certain numbers selected by chance. The fact that the prizes take the form of war bonds does not affect the question. The bonds have a monetary value and can be sold by the lucky winner at any time, if not at their face value at any rate at a handsome profit. All the requirements under the definition of a lottery are thus fulfilled, and the only possible reason for not calling it a lottery is that the Governor of Hongkong regards the sanction he has given the scheme as overriding the English language.

## LAST "FANTASTIC" PERFORMANCES.

Laughter-lovers are well catered for in the new programme of the "Fantastics," for it is full of fun from start to finish. The programme opens with xylophone selections brilliantly played by Mr. Wiles, accompanied by the orchestra. Fern French and Nellie Black are heard in two duets, in which their voices blend most harmoniously. Leonard Nelson's songs are all new. The clever artist seems to have an inexhaustible repertoire, and all his songs are equally good. "Come to the Races with Me," "Brings down the house." The Sisters Black are heard in a fine musical act; particularly Hilda Peckard, in a humorous monologue, is extremely funny. Miss Seaton is as popular as ever, and Miss Aldous and Mr. Keeley win great favour with new songs and dances. Fern French's "Shepherd's Dance," Fred Keeley and Arthur Wilson appear in "The Crazy Ostrich," a farcical number cleverly worked up. The same programme will be presented this afternoon and to-night, which will be the last opportunities of hearing the "Fantastics." The booking is at Montague.



# THE WAR.

## BRITISH ARMIES CONFIDENT OF VICTORY.

### STRUGGLE FOR THE GULF OF RIGA.

### SPLENDID RESPONSE TO "OUR DAY" APPEAL.

#### FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

##### LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

#### BRITISH POSITIONS SHELLED.

LONDON, October 18th. Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—Hostile artillery vigorously shelled various localities eastward of Ypres and our positions south-eastward of Poperinghe.

The activity of our artillery continues. Successful counter-battery work was carried out and concentrated fire was directed with good effect on a number of targets.

A few prisoners were brought in. There has been no further infantry action.

There was great aerial activity yesterday. Ninety-eight bombs were dropped upon the enemy's billets and huts. The enemy's machines were very aggressive in the forenoon, making several flights over our lines. Of 11 brought down three fell in our territory, and four others were driven down. Three of our machines are missing.

#### EARLIER CABLES.

#### BRITISH FRONT.

#### SUCCESSFUL RAID BY LONDON REGIMENT.

LONDON, October 18th. Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: Men of the London Regiment successfully raided last night in the neighbourhood of Gavrelle. Several of the enemy were killed, and prisoners were taken. Our casualties were light.

Hostile artillery is active south of the Ypres-Comines Canal, in the neighbourhood of Zonnebeke and Broedbeke.

#### GERMANS IN THE MUD-FLATS.

LONDON, October 18th. Reuter's Correspondent with the British Headquarters reports: The condition of the ground has become the chief trouble in Flanders; not merely is No Man's Land a morass, but the ground behind for some thousand yards is either a swamp of shell-craters full to the brim of ooze, hence the superhuman difficulty in bringing up the guns and munitions, and demonstrating our superiority.

The drying winds recently have come too late to counteract the mischief done by the torrential rains last week, for when once the Flanders mud is waterlogged at this season of the year it never will get hard again throughout the winter. The position of the British, however, is satisfactory compared with past winters, for we have got the Germans in the mud-flats, with a prospect of their wintering under colossal artillery fire.

#### FRENCH FRONT.

##### ARTILLERY ACTIVITY.

PARIS, October 19th. A communiqué states:—North of the Aisne our troops repulsed an attack against the Valenciennes plateau. Artillery occurred in Maison-de-Champagne, north of Souain, and on the right of the Meuse in the Bois-de-Chaume region.

#### EARLIER CABLES.

#### AERIAL ACTIVITY.

PARIS, October 18th. A communiqué says:—Enemy aeroplanes last night re-bombed Nancy. There were civilian victims. Six German aeroplanes were destroyed yesterday, five of which fell uncontrolled into their own lines.

French air squadrons freely bombed railway stations, factories and numerous munition depots and bivouacs.

#### GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, October 18th. A German wireless official message states:—As a reprisal for the attack on Frankfurt we re-bombed Nancy.

#### Naval Activities.

##### LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

#### RIGA GULF BATTLE.

#### THE MAIN POINT IN THE STRUGGLE.

PETROGRAD, October 18th. An official note announces that the Russian destroyers continue to frustrate attempts by the enemy warships to enter Moon Sound.

This is the main point in the struggle, upon the result of which depends the security of the Russian communications with the Gulf of Riga and Finland. The bulk of the enemy naval forces are at present in the vicinity of the Dago and Oesel Islands, opposite the Irben Straits, while units of our fleet are operating in the Gulf of Riga defending this entrance.

#### EARLIER CABLES.

#### RUSSIAN BATTLESHIP SUNK.

LONDON, October 18th. A Russian wireless official message states:—In a naval battle in the Gulf of Riga, the Russian battleship *Stara* was sunk.

#### RUSSIAN ADMISSIONS.

LONDON, October 18th. A Russian wireless official message states:—The enemy completely occupies Oesel Island. We destroyed everything of military utility. The enemy penetrated the Riga Gulf after depriving us of the control of Irben Channel. They have pressed back our patrols to Moon Sound. Our battleships, the *Grochdanin* and the *Stara*, and the cruiser *Bogata*, engaged the enemy and drove back his vanguard.

Our ships engaged the principal fighting units, including two Dreadnoughts of the *Grochdanin* type. The enemy's artillery outgunned that of our old ships, which defended the entrance for a considerable time, doing severe damage and forcing their retirement. The *Stara* received several hits below the waterline. Nearly all the crew were saved.

Our coast batteries at the entrance of Moon Sound dispersed torpedo boats attempting to approach our ships. Afterwards an enemy Dreadnought was put out of action by our batteries.

Another detachment of our Naval Fleet at Moon Sound kept back attacks from the north. Simultaneously a great number of aircraft dropped many bombs on our ships and harbours.

The enemy landed small detachments at Dago Island. Our fire forced them to return to their ships. Subsequently an enemy cruiser and Dreadnought bombarded the landing place.

Patrols report that fifty-five ships are in the neighbourhood of Oesel and Dago Islands.

#### GERMAN CLAIMS.

A German wireless official message says:—The captures up to the present of Oesel Island number ten thousand prisoners. Only a few hundred escaped from Moon Island.

We also captured fifty guns. Portions of our heavy forces advanced through mine fields as far as the southern exit of the Great Moon Sound, where, after a short engagement, twenty Russian warships retired.

We silenced batteries at Moon Island and the Estonian coast. Our naval units in the eastern portion of Kassarick are barring the passage to the west.

#### CAPTURE OF MOON ISLAND.

A German official message says:—We have captured Moon Island.

#### The Near East.

##### EARLIER CABLES.

#### EGYPTIAN CAMPAIGN.

LONDON, October 18th. An Egyptian official message states:—The Arabs early in October successfully raided railway communications north of Medina.

#### General.

##### LATEST CABLES.

#### "OUR DAY" EMPIRE COLLECTIONS.

LONDON, October 18th. Irrespective of the street collections the "Our Day" totals at present have reached upwards of £270,000.

Large contributions included the people of Victoria, £155,000; Sir Ernest Cassel, £25,000; Queensland division, £12,500; South Australia, £5,105; the people of Nigeria, £4,424; the people of Nyassaland, £1,900; and the people of Bolivia, £3,630. Messrs. Rothschild and Sons, Lady Strathmore, and Lady Wertheim subscribed £2,000 each.

#### BRITISH ARMIES CONFIDENT OF VICTORY.

LONDON, October 18th. The Press Bureau announces that Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig has sent the following reply to the Prime Minister, Mr. Lloyd George:—

"The British Armies in France are proud to have won the congratulations of the War Cabinet and the generous appreciation conveyed in your message. All ranks are determined to achieve victory and are confident of doing so."

#### EMPIRE LAND SETTLEMENT.

LONDON, October 18th. In the House of Commons, replying to a number of questions in regard to Imperial financial assistance to soldiers and sailors for overseas land settlement after the war, Mr. Bonar Law stated that recommendations of the Empire Settlement Committee necessitated fresh legislation. He hoped shortly to announce the report of the Committee would be communicated to the Overseas Governments, and their comments would be invited.

#### MAJOR-GENERAL HONOURED.

LONDON, October 18th. The Press Bureau announces that Major-General Brookings has been awarded the Order of St. Michael and St. George, in recognition of his services in connection with the capture of Ramadiah.

#### ITALIAN VESSEL LOST.

LAS PALMAS, October 18th. A Spanish ship brought on 45 survivors of the Italian vessel *Capri*, which, with a most important cargo of explosives, was set on fire and sunk off the coast of Morocco.

#### ROUMANIAN VESSEL AGROUND.

Bergen, October 18th. A large Roumanian steamer, bound for Arendal with munitions and railway wagons, grounded near Bergen. Salvage of the vessel will be difficult.

#### TANGIBLE RESENTMENT OF GERMAN TAXATION.

AMSTERDAM, October 18th. The *Koninklijke Zeeving* complains that there are large numbers of people who are abstaining from the seventh War Loan as a mark of resentment of their assessments of the War Profits Tax.

#### EARLIER CABLES.

#### GRATITUDE TO EMPIRE'S ARMIES.

LONDON, October 18th. In the House of Commons, Mr. Paine Croft asked when the House would have an opportunity of recording its gratitude to the armies of the Empire for their heroism in successive victories with the Allies since July, 1916.

Mr. Bonar Law replied that it was a matter that a resolution on the question should be moved by the Prime Minister on October 20th. Its terms would be announced in a day or two.

#### OVERSEAS MAN-POWER CONTRIBUTION.

LONDON, October 18th. In the House of Commons, Mr. Yate asked how many men, Malta, Gibraltar and Cyprus had furnished.

Mr. Hennessey replied that it would not be in the public interest to give the figures, but there was no reason for dissatisfaction at the position.

#### BYE-ELECTION.

LONDON, October 18th. Mr. Auckland Geddes, the Minister of National Service, has been adopted as the official party candidate for Basingstoke.

#### PRESIDENT OF PORTUGAL IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, October 18th. The President of Portugal was received by His Majesty the King at Buckingham Palace to-day.

His Majesty returned the call at the Portuguese Legation and subsequently took luncheon with the President at the Palace.

Lord Derby gives a dinner in honour of the President to-night.

#### MORE CERTAIN THAN EVER OF VICTORY.

LONDON, October 17th. The President of Portugal, interviewed by Reuter's Agency, said:—This terrible conflict has already made two of the oldest Allies closer than ever. My country was always certain as to what would be the end and through good and evil Portugal will continue with the Allies. What I saw and through good and evil Portugal will continue with the Allies. What I saw and through good and evil Portugal will continue with the Allies.

The President expressed much gratification at the cordiality shown to him by their Majesties the King and Queen and by Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig.

#### SENSATION IN GREECE.

MEMBERS OF SKOUFODIS CABINET TO BE TRIED.

ATHENS, October 18th. A Parliamentary Commission of Enquiry has recommended the trial by the High Court of members of the Skoufodis Cabinet, with the exception of Admiral Countouriotis, for acts of illegality.

#### PARTICULARS OF THE CHARGES.

AMSTERDAM, October 18th. The charges against the Ministers M. Skoufodis' Cabinet, include the illegal dissolution of Parliament in 1915, the restoration to the Turks of Macedonia territory, the surrender of the fortress of Rupel to the Bulgarians, the violation of the Treaty of Alliance with Serbia, the encouragement of indiscipline in the Army and of German propaganda and terrorism among the public.

#### FRENCH POLITICAL CRISIS IMPENDING.

LONDON, October 18th. An extremely obscure situation has developed in Paris. Sir John Chamberlain, in the Chamber of Deputies on October 18th, there has been a secret sitting, at which apparently differences arose between the leading politicians about the peace question.

Moreover, M. Painlevé's explanations at the public sitting and his methods of dealing with M. Daubert's accusation against M. Halvy, failed to please the Chamber. Consequently a Cabinet crisis appears to be impending.

The reconstruction of the Cabinet will largely depend on the attitude of the Socialists, who, while standing outside the Ministry, exercise predominant influence.

It is impossible to say whether the crisis is due to quarrels of politicians or whether there are deeper underlying motives.

#### MRS. BESANT'S CASE.

#### SECRETARY OF STATE'S DEFENCE OF HER RELEASE.

LONDON, October 17th.

In dealing with the question of the release of Mrs. Besant and associates, in the House of Commons, Sir Edwin Montagu quoted the answer given to the question in the Legislative Council on September 18th and proceeded to say:—Afterwards the Raj received assurances from influential sources which they considered satisfactory and therefore decided to remove the restrictions on Mrs. Besant and her colleagues, as they regarded their situation necessary in view of the altered situation created. The Viceroy continued:—Sir Edwin received a telegram from Mrs. Besant assuring him that she was ready to cooperate in obtaining a calm atmosphere during my visit.

Replying to Mr. Johnson Hicks' adjournment speech, Sir E. Montagu said:—When the announcement of August 20th was made, which, in my view, made a suggestion, I suggested to the Viceroy that he should release Mrs. Besant, but that he should be in a position to deal with all people who had been dealt with for unconstitutional agitation in connection with reforms. Do you suggest it is wrong that I should convey to the Viceroy the suggestion that a relaxation of those restrictions might be considered? The Viceroy acted as a statesman of Lord Chelmsford's courage and firmness would act with his Government and entirely on his own responsibility. The situation was this:—A large amount of agitation had been going on in India because there was a demand for an announcement of policy, and the announcement was not forthcoming. The House knows that the Raj had been pressing for an announcement of policy for some months, and the announcement is made—an announcement which we are all in complete accord. The Raj thinks the announcement will lead to a cessation of that agitation and that everybody concerned will lay their heads together to work out the policy which results from that announcement, and therefore a new situation occurs. It is not a question of reversing former policy, but a question of seeing whether circumstances will allow a relaxation of the restrictions. The justification therefore of restriction will not offend again. Justification depends on whether the people have assurances or not which will lead them to believe that they will not offend. The Raj told the Legislative Council, and authorised me to tell the House, that they have received such assurances. The Viceroy has already stated and he and I are acting all the way together—that the will of the Anglo-Indian community will be considered during the coming consideration of the whole problem. It would be monstrous if it were not, for after all, they have played an enormous part in building up the material prosperity of India. As regards the Home Rule policy, that is what we are going to discuss in India. I am not beyond the announcement made on August 20th. That is the policy of His Majesty's Government and the policy of the Viceroy and his Government. The steps to be submitted for carrying it out will result from our deliberations in India. Mrs. Besant was interested because she conducted a particular agitation and advocated in a particular way her policy during a time when there was no alternative policy in the field. There is an it is the policy of the Government of whom I am the spokesman. It is well known that that policy up to its last stages was partly the work not only of the Raj but of my predecessor. That policy was ultimately announced two or three weeks after his unfortunate resignation, when it was announced that the Raj had reviewed the situation under new circumstances. They did not go back on what had been previously done; they had asked:—Are we justified in relaxing these restrictions because we now believe the evils will not return again? Upon that subject, much to my regret, my predecessor had no opportunity of expressing an opinion.

#### OTHER SPEECHES.

LONDON, October 17th. Whether the release of Mrs. Besant was likely to conduce to peace and quietness in India. During the past two or three years, Mrs. Besant had made speeches and issued writings which, in the opinion of the Viceroy, were "exceedingly detrimental to the peace and well-being of India." Every other section of the Indian community agreed to abstain from political agitation, but Mrs. Besant persisted. Lord Pentland came to the conclusion that her activities must be stopped, and he believed with the assent of the Viceroy, he sent for her. Lord Pentland asked for a promise to stop propaganda during the war, but this was refused, and she also declined to allow her writings in her paper to be censored. Then she was interned. It was now perfectly clear that when Sir E. Montagu came into office he telegraphed something to her release. Mrs. Besant was released, and since then had been going about India stirring up agitation and openly declaring that she made no conditions in regard to her release. Mr. Johnson Hicks asked Sir Edwin for a statement that he was not going to India with the idea of pressing Home Rule for India, and that he was not in sympathy with the extremists. Sir John D. Rees said that until Mrs. Besant and her friends again offended it was impossible for the Raj to cancel the release. He disapproved of Mrs. Besant as heartily as Mr. Johnson Hicks; felt that Lord Chelmsford ought as far as possible to be supported by the House. He urged the House not to acquiesce in the very great difficulties which Sir Edwin Montagu would meet.

Mr. Yate strongly criticised the phrase "alternative policy" used by Sir E. Montagu in relation to Mrs. Besant. He said she had preached sedition from one end of India to the other, yet Sir E. Montagu had described her policy as alternative. All the Governors of the Provinces were agreed in regard to the mischief Mrs. Besant had wrought, and a great mistake had been made by not deporting her. After further brief discussion, the House adjourned.

#### THE GERMAN CHANCELLOR-SHIP.

AMSTERDAM, October 18th. The sudden return of Count von Buelow to Berlin has caused rumours that he is succeeding Dr. Michaelis, as Chancellor.

#### GERMAN SOCIALISTS AND WAR CREDITS.

AMSTERDAM, October 18th. A conference of the German Social Democrats at Wuerzburg has rejected by 284 votes to 20 an Independent Socialist motion in favour of the Social Democrats voting against War Credits.

#### HEALTH OF THE AUSTRIAN ARMY.

ZURICH, October 18th. A message from Vienna states that tuberculosis prevailed in the Austrian Army to the extent of 63 per cent. for the first half of 1916, compared with 12 per cent. during the first half of 1915.

#### FOOD RIOT AT PILSEN.

LONDON, October 18th. An interpellation in the Reichsrath revealed serious food riots at Pilsen in August. Seventy shops were plundered and the troops fired, killing and wounding several people. Martial law has been proclaimed.

#### GERMAN NAVAL MUTINY AT OSTEND.

AMSTERDAM, October 18th. The *Belgische Dagblad* reports that German sailors at Ostend last week mutinied and refused to board the submarines. An officer was thrown into the sea, and about thirty of the mutineers were arrested, handcuffed and sent to Bruges.

#### AMERICA AND THE WAR.

#### AMERICAN DESTROYER TORPEDOED.

WASHINGTON, October 18th. Admiral Sims reports that a submarine in the war zone on Tuesday torpedoed an American destroyer. One man was killed and five were wounded. The damaged vessel reached port.

#### INTER-ALLIED CONFERENCE.

LONDON, October 18th. The Inter-Allied Conference of Parliamentarians, now sitting in Paris, deals chiefly with commercial matters and must not be confused with the great Inter-Allied Conference which before long assembles at Paris to discuss the whole political and military situation. Hitherto the American Government has held aloof from direct political association with the Allies, but now it is reconsidering its attitude and is likely to participate in the conference.

#### THE TEA MARKET.

LONDON, October 18th. The *Times* says that owing to the heavy increase of shipments to the United Kingdom since the summer, the situation in respect to tea stocks will be greatly improved in the near future. The new scheme for the control of supplies which the Government will buy at Calcutta and Colombo L.O.B. and ship at Bina Book rates, should go far to meet the difficulties due to advanced freights.

#### AFFAIRS IN SPAIN.

MADRID, October 18th. The Minister for War has resigned, and General Marina has been appointed his successor.

#### LEAVE FOR EARLY WAR HEROES.

LONDON, October 18th. While the War Office is unable to grant general exemption from Overseas to all the heroes of the early days of the war, arrangements are being made to meet hard cases.

#### DEATH OF WELL-KNOWN NOVELISTS.

LONDON, October 18th. Mr. Claude Askew and Mrs. Alice Askew died from exhaustion after being rescued from rafts.

#### FRENCH SHIPPING.

LONDON, October 18th. For the week ending October 14th, the number of vessels arriving at French ports was 855 and the sailings 749. One vessel over and one under 1,600 tons were sunk, and five were unsuccessfully attacked.

#### RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

#### BAKU STRIKE ENDED.

BAKU, October 18th.

The strike in the oilfields has ended, most of the men's demands having been conceded.

#### CHEMISTS ON STRIKE.

PETROGRAD, October 18th.

The strike of chemists has begun. Only thirty-two out of 250 chemists shops in Petrograd are allowed to open.

#### THRILLING STORIES OF VALOUR.

LONDON, October 17th.

Further thrilling stories of heroism are related in a *Gazette* announcing the names of nine new recipients of the Victoria Cross. One of the most striking is that of Private HARRY BROWN, late of the Canadian Infantry.

A strong enemy counter-attack captured a position which caused a most critical situation, all three being met. It was of the utmost importance that Headquarters should be informed of the position, and Brown and another soldier were given a message, and were ordered to deliver it at all costs. The other messenger was killed and Brown had his arm shattered, but he proceeded through an intense barrage until he reached close to the support lines, where he found an officer. Brown was so spent that he fell down the dug-out steps, but he retained consciousness long enough to hand over the message, saying, "Important message." That he became unconscious and died a few hours later. His devotion to duty was in the highest possible degree imaginable, as the successful delivery of the message undoubtedly prevented a temporary loss of the position and many casualties.

Sergeant FREDERICK HOBSON, Canadian Infantry. During a strong enemy counter-attack a shell buried a Lewis gun in a forward post in a communication trench leading to the enemy lines and killed the crew except one. Hobson, though not a gunner, grasping the great importance of the post, rushed from the trench and dug out the gun and got it into action against the enemy, who were advancing down the trench and across the open. The gun jammed, and Hobson, though wounded, rushed at the enemy and held them back single-handed with his bayonet and clubbed with his rifle until he was killed by a rifle shot. Meanwhile, the surviving gunner repaired the gun, and reinforcements shortly afterwards arriving, the enemy were beaten off. Hobson's valour and devotion to duty saved a most serious situation.

The remaining recipients all belong to British Regiments, including Sergeant JOHN CARMICHAEL, North Staffords, who, in order to save his comrades, placed a steel helmet over a burning grenade and stood on it. The grenade exploded and blew him out of the trench, seriously injuring him. His splendid act, resource, and self-sacrifice undoubtedly saved many men. Lance-Sergeant JOHN MOYNEY, Irish Guards, although surrounded by the enemy, without water and food, held with fifteen men an advanced post for ninety-six hours. On the morning of the fifth day a large force of the enemy advanced to dislodge him. He attacked the enemy, bombing and machine-gunning them most effectively. Being surrounded by superior numbers, he led back his men in a charge through the enemy, reaching a stream between the post and the line. He and a private covered the retirement of the remainder across the stream. When the whole of his force was safely across, Moyney himself crossed under a shower of bombs. His endurance and skill and devotion to duty enabled him to bring the entire force safely out of action.

The following facts have come to the knowledge of the French Staff that will illustrate the vital importance of air supremacy for the Allies. Germany is straining every nerve in anticipation of America's new air squadrons and the Allies' spring air offensive. The number of German battleplanes is being doubled, and during the winter motor building factories all over Germany are to enlarge their plant and reinforce their labour. Twenty-nine important new factories were created between February and August, and large orders are being placed in Switzerland. Three-seater 200 horse-power bombing machines are being built capable of carrying eighteen hundredweight of bombs, and of climbing 12,000 feet in thirty-five minutes.

New models of every type are being feverishly produced. These include a new machine for co-operation with infantry. A big German bombing machine which recently landed in Holland was fitted with an electric installation for the purpose of warming the aviator. Simultaneously the Germans are greatly augmenting the personnel of their air services, expediting and encouraging transfers to them. A captured Ludendorff Order states that the Allies are employing aeroplanes economically in view of the great battles of the future. "We should be wrong to overwork and wear out our air formations, which are inferior in numbers. That infantry must be told that it is impossible to prevent the enemy from flying over our lines. Our airmen must be used sparingly in calm times in order that Germany may have as many machines as possible for great emergencies."

#### IMPORTANCE OF AIR SUPREMACY.

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#### THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, October 17th. Silver is quoted at 134 per ounce. The demand is limited, and the market is dull.







# RUSSIAN CRISIS. THE MOSCOW CONFERENCE. M. KERENSKI'S SPEECH

M. Kerenski, the Premier, in opening the State Conference at Moscow, began by saying that the Government had convened the meeting of citizens of a great and free country not in order to discuss political or party quarrels, but in order to tell them openly and frankly the truth as to what the country expected from them and how the nation was suffering. The Government had taken this step so that no citizen should be able to excuse himself later on by saying that he did not know the real situation of the State. The Premier then declared that any attempt to take advantage of the conference to attack the national power as embodied in the Provisional Government would be pitilessly repressed by blood and iron.

"Those who think," he exclaimed, "that the moment has come to overthrow the revolutionary power with bayonets are making a mistake. Let them take care, for our authority is supported by the boundless confidence of the people and by millions of soldiers who are defending us against the German invasion. The Provisional Government is convinced that all of you who have come here will forget everything except your duty towards the country and the revolution. The Government believes that it can tell the truth not only to our friends but also to our enemies—those who are destroying our troops—and those amongst us who are waiting for the moment when they may be able to raise their heads and pour upon the free Russian people. I again say that I will have nothing from you for we have come together for the first time since the revolution to speak to you frankly and to tell you of the unbearable and immense responsibility we bear despite all the blows we are receiving."

Citizens, the State is passing through a period of mortal danger. I will not say more, for you all understand me. You see it, for each of you experiences it in a different way; but you all know that the task incumbent upon you, namely, the struggle against a powerful, implacable, and organised enemy, demands great sacrifices, self-denial, deep love for our country, and the forgetting of our domestic quarrels. Unfortunately, not all who are able are willing to offer all this on the altar of their country, ruined by the war, and they thus render the critical situation of the country more serious every day. In our political life this progress of disorganisation is even worse, even causing certain nationalities living in Russia to seek their salvation not in close union with the mother country, but in separatist aspirations. On top of all this came the shameful events at the front, when Russian troops, forgetting their duty to their country, gave way without resistance to the pressure of the enemy, and thus forged for their people fresh chains of despotism. We feel so low because we could not free ourselves from the fatal inheritance of the old régime, which we hated, but which obeyed because we feared it. Therefore, now, when power rests on liberty and not on bayonets, we are transported with delight, although there is some hereditary distrust of this new power. Those who once trembled before the Government of autocrats now boldly march against the Government with arms in their hands, but let them remember that our patience has its limits, and that those who go beyond them will have to settle with the Government, which will make them remember the time of Tsarism. We shall be implacable because we are convinced that supreme power alone can assure the salvation of the country, and that is why I shall energetically oppose all attempts to take advantage of Russia's national misfortunes, and whatever ultimatum is presented to us I shall subject it to the supreme power and to me, its head."

## POSITION OF THE ARMY.

Referring to the Russian army, M. Kerenski remarked that under the old régime the Russian army was a colossus with feet of clay, and almost without a head. He mentioned the sacrifices and self-denial of the officers, who did their utmost against anarchy and the disorganisation of the army, which have rendered so hard the task of the Russian people and its Government to save liberty and the country.

M. Kerenski then referred to the main problem of the Government, namely, the salvation of Russia and her honour.

"The destructive period," he continued, "of the Russian revolution has passed, and the time has come to consolidate the conquests of the revolution as well as the State itself. For this reason we ask you, citizens, if you feel in your hearts the sacred indispensable fire to attain this object, if you represent here in Moscow the national strength of the country which is necessary in order to assure the country's prosperity. Or else will you give the world and us another picture of decadence? A little while ago we indignantly replied to the proposal to conclude a separate peace, and a few days ago we were witnesses of another attempt, equally base, directed against our Allies. The latter rejected it with equal indignation, and in the name of the great Russian people I say to our Allies that it was the only reply we expected of them."

At these words the gathering rose and loudly cheered the Allied diplomats.

Referring especially to Finland, M. Kerenski confirmed the report that the Government would forcibly prevent the re-opening of the dissolved Diet.

"I hope," he continued, "that the whole country will approve this decision of the Government. (Cheers.) The Government will endeavour to protect the army against subversive influences which deprive the soldiers of all sense of military duty, and will energetically struggle against the Maximists, and against all attempts by them to sow discord. My colleagues," M. Kerenski concluded, "will describe to you the state of widespread disorganisation existing in our country. In order to remedy this we must all make necessary sacrifices, and abandon our personal and party interests."

The Premier's speech was enthusiastically received by the gathering, which frequently interrupted it by loud cheering, and at its conclusion burst into a storm of applause.

(Continued at foot of next Column.)

# GERMAN WAR CRIMES. LIEBKNECHT'S PAMPHLET. A TERRIBLE INDICTMENT

There has reached me (says *The Daily Telegraph's* Special Correspondent in Rotterdam) a copy of an open letter which Dr. Karl Liebknecht circulated in Berlin last year, and which is believed to have played a great part in the trial which resulted in Germany's most famous Socialist leader incurring a sentence of penal servitude which he is still serving. The document, a leaflet of four pages, bearing on the front a portrait of Liebknecht, is dated Berlin, May 31st, 1916, and is addressed to the *Königliche Kommandantur-gericht*, Berlin (Berlin District Court-Martial). Whilst setting forth its author's view of the war as a struggle of the masses against the classes throughout the world, it also contains a damning indictment of the rulers of Germany for their initiation and conduct of the war, their circulation of propaganda to the military authorities, who not merely seized all the copies upon which they could lay their hands, but made it a criminal offence for anyone to be found in possession of it. The following are extracts from the letter, which, so far as is known, by reason of its quick suppression by the German Government, has not previously achieved publication abroad:—

"The German Government is in its very social and political being an instrument for the exploitation and suppression of the labouring masses. It serves at home and abroad the interests of Junkers, capitalists, and militarism. It is the reckless representative of world political expansion, the strongest driver of competition in armaments, and therewith one of the weightiest exponents in the creation of the causes for the present war. It plotted this war in conjunction with the Austrian Government, and so burdened itself with the chief responsibility for its outbreak. It arranged this war whilst misleading the masses of the people and even the Reichstag."

Compare, for instance, the keeping silent about the ultimatum to Belgium, the making up of the German White Book, the alteration of the *Trauer* telegram of July 29th, 1914, etc. It seeks to maintain the war feeling in the nation by the most blameworthy means. It carries on the war by methods which, even regarded from the liberalist customary level, are monstrous. Such, for instance, are the invasion of Belgium and Luxembourg; poison gases, the Zeppelins, which are designed to destroy everything living, combatant or non-combatant, in a wide circle below them; the submarine trade war; the torpedoing of the *Lusitania*; the system in the beginning in Belgium; the systematic trapping of Belgian, Polish, Irish, Mohammedan, and other war prisoners in German prison camps for purposes of a traitorous war service and traitorous espionage in the interests of the Central Powers; the treaty of Unter-Sandern with Sir Roger Casement of December, 1914, as to the handing over of arms and training of British soldiers from among the prisoners to form an Irish brigade in the German prison camps; the attempts to use civilian subjects of hostile States who were in Germany, by threatening them with forced internment, for war services of a treacherous character against their country; the dictum "necessity knows no law," etc.

## EXPLOITING THE PEOPLE.

The German Government has treacherously betrayed the war of political rights and the exploitation of the masses of the people by the conditions it imposed under a state of siege. It refuses all serious political and social reforms, serious political and social reforms, whilst by phrases about the supposed equality of all parties, about the supposed reform of political and social treatment, about the supposed "neutrality," etc., it tries to maintain its hold on the masses of the people for the purposes of its imperialistic war policy. Because of its regard for the agrarians and the capitalists it has entirely failed in the economic provisioning of population during the war, and it has prepared the road for making misery out of the people and their very needs. To-day still it holds fast to its war objects of conquest, and therewith forms the chief hindrance to immediate peace negotiations, on the ground of no annexations and no force of any kind. By the maintenance of the illegal state of siege censorship and so on it smothered public knowledge of uncomfortable facts and criticism of its methods.

"The present war is not a war for the defence of the national inviolability or for the liberty of small nations. From the standpoint of the proletariat it signifies only the most extreme concentration and increase of the political suppression, their economic draining, and militaristic slaughter of the life of the working-classes for capitalist and absolutist advantages. To this there is only one answer: the labouring classes of all countries, namely, a sharpened international class fight against the capitalist Governments and dominating classes of all countries, for the removal of every form of suppression and exploitation, and for ending the war by a peace in the Socialist sense. As a Socialist I am on principle an opponent of this war as of the existing military system. The fight against militarism is a life question for the working-classes. The war demands that the anti-militarist struggle shall be carried on with redoubled energy."

M. Nekrassoff, the Minister of Finance, said the Russian Budget was in a profoundly abnormal condition, because it put on one side the cost of the war, and thus in effect there were two Budgets, one giving a false impression of prosperity, the other concealing the germs of a financial catastrophe. The new administrative bodies were absorbing enormous sums. The financial difficulties were largely due to the extraordinary increase in the workers' pay.

M. Nekrassoff then mentioned a series of measures to strengthen the finances, and stated that the Government would have to resort to various commercial monopolies, in particular tea, sugar, and matches

# THE WAR MEMORIAL. NATIONAL MUSEUM.

Two years ago the British Government resolved to create a National War Museum. As soon as we consider what such a museum must be, and what it must include, it will be seen that it will be not a mere exhibition, but a tribute to the men who have fought and fallen. If it is to illustrate the retreat from Mons, for example, or the first battle of Ypres, it must pay some honour to the heroes of those desperate hours. A war museum, therefore, must in the nature of things be a war memorial, it must pay that debt of honour which has been commonly entrusted to some monument or group of statuary. However highly we may value the potentiality of art in that kind, it will hardly be disputed that a well-planned and adequately-endowed museum will make an appeal to thought and emotion understood by far greater numbers, and in itself far more significant, than any which could spring from monumental sculpture or architecture. We must recognise, therefore, as a fundamental principle of an adequate scheme that the museum must constitute at once the national record and the national memorial of the war.

## A HALL OF HONOUR.

The committee appointed to organise the museum, of which Sir Alfred Mond is the chairman and Sir Martin Conway the director-general, have, we learn, adopted this opinion in the plans, which they have formulated and submitted to the War Cabinet. As the effects of the war are limited only by the bounds of the world and by the occupations of humanity, the committee contemplate a museum upon a vast scale. Unless the museum is comprehensive and complete it can only be an insult to the nation. Consider what this means. We have not only to illustrate and provide a visible history of years of gigantic battles by earth and sea and air, of long campaigns in every quarter of the world. Our museum must tell of the enrolling of armies millions strong, of their training and equipment, and of their transport. But it only the fighting found a place, the tale would be half told. This is a war not only of armies and navies, but of nations. The committee wisely make provision for according due honour to the service of those who never put on uniform, and for recounting those great transformations of civil life which the war has brought about. The miracles of munition manufacture and the work of women in filling the places of men who have gone to fight must find a place inside the trophies of battle.

But the first and highest purpose of the museum must be to enshrine the memory of great deeds. If it does not bring back to us and to those who come after us the men who fought and fell, it is but a collection of curiosities. So the committee have resolved that the museum should have as its centre and heart a room of commemoration, a Hall of Honour, the sanctuary or holy of holies of the temple. When they suggest to realise this ideal is that artists should be called in to create a hall of all the beauty and splendour which they can imagine, ground which should be set portraits and statues of such men as the nation may delight to honour. From this hall we might pass to a Memorial Gallery, in which the name of every man who gave his life to the war should be engraved on bronze, while the achievements of ships, regiments, and contingents might be honoured by inscriptions or other devices.

## A COMPREHENSIVE SCHEME.

Such a scheme is ambitious, but in this matter to limit our ambitions is a disgrace. In addition to the hall and gallery described, the committee consider that not less than two large glass-covered courts will be necessary to house and display heavy artillery, tanks, and such things. What would a War Museum be which did not contain a tank or a big gun? But modern artillery, since we have passed from the bronze age into the age of steel, and, indeed, most of the munitions of modern war, cannot be exhibited out of doors. So large courts on ground level are necessary. It is, of course, too soon to draw detailed plans of the museum, but we may perhaps anticipate that round these courts and the central hall and gallery, buildings on two or three floors will be arranged to house the smaller exhibits and the library. This obviously means a structure of great size and heavy cost, but if we cannot face this prospect we had better not attempt the formation of a National War Museum. That the people will demand its construction upon an adequate scale, and that money thus spent will not be grudged, we have no sort of doubt.

The different departments of Government are all taking steps to ensure that the museum shall have every desirable object at its disposal. The Admiralty and the War Office have decided that on the conclusion of the war the National Museum shall have its choice of all war material and trophies captured from the enemy. All official photographs have been collected for the same purpose, all proclamations and Government printing, portraits of all officers, and men who have fallen and those who have won distinction are being assembled. Pictures concerned with the war have been presented and purchased, records of women's work are accumulating, with models in illustration. Measures are being taken to organise a children's section, which will include war toys of all nations. The committee also invite gifts, and will welcome war souvenirs of all kinds, and, indeed, almost any conceivable object which can form a record or illustration.

## CHARACTER OF THE MUSEUM.

Such a wealth of material, it may be thought, will be overwhelming, and remembering collections in which no one

# A TANK VICTORY. INCIDENTS IN YPRES BATTLE.

Describing an operation with the object of rectifying the line of a recent advance, *The Times* Correspondent at Headquarters says:—

Tanks co-operated, and it was their co-operation which made our success so absurdly easy—and it is not as if it were a mere nondescript bit of open country which we advanced over, for the ground taken, which was north and north-east of St. Julien, included a number of strong points, among them being the Mont du Hibou and Triangle Farm, both of which I have mentioned in former dispatches as particularly formidable obstacles to our advance. At both these places—as well as at the point further up known as the Cookcroft, which was also taken—the foundations and cellars of old farms or other clusters of buildings had been converted by the lavish use of ferro-concrete into really strong fortresses.

The concrete is sometimes soft, and upwards thick, and in the best form is strengthened with layers of iron rods of hairpin shape embedded in the material. When a supply of rods of the proper shape was not available the Germans made use of all sorts of strange makeshifts, like the frames of iron bedsteads, stoves, fenders, and similar articles of furniture, gathered among the local ruins, all welded in the solid mass of one huge thickness of concrete. Though the results for formidable defensive works, they are also traps for their garrisons when our men came along.

Yesterday's operation was practically a trial of strength between our movable landships and the stationary concrete forts, and the latter were hopelessly out-matched. The attack was largely a surprise, and before the Germans knew anything was happening each fort had one or two tanks sitting on its doorstep. In several cases the mere sight of the monsters looking in at the windows was enough, and the garrisons surrendered out of hand. In some cases they tried to get out by the back doors and run for it, and our machine-gunners had their chance, but invariably this was when the Tank called at the front door only. The presence of another Tank behind was always enough to command discretion and prompt surrender.

One Tank got into trouble 200 yards before reaching its objective, so it made itself into a stationary fort also, and opened fire with all its guns when the Germans came pouring out and tried to run. Our infantry coming close behind dealt with them, and then the crew of the Tank got out, and, taking their machine-guns with them, went on to new conquests, just as Marines from a real ship might do, or dismounted cavalry.

Another Tank got behind its particular fort and opened fire on the back door, but two shots were enough; the garrison came streaming out to surrender. Two other Tanks went to indicated strong points and found them already deserted.

The infantry engaged in the attack had, as the casualties show, an easy job, and their chief business was to take over batches of prisoners surrendering to the Tanks. In several of the forts the Tanks' crews found the Germans just about to begin breakfast, and our men sat down and ate the meals gratefully.

This is by no means the first service rendered by the Tanks in this fighting on the Ypres front, though the ground here, from its nature, and more especially from its present wetness, is singularly ill adapted to Tankmanship.

could see the wood for the trees, we may ask what sort of an exhibition the committee expect their museum to provide. They aim, in the first place, at interesting all the millions of people who have fought or worked for the war, and, secondly, it appears, at showing future generations what the war was like, with what weapons and under what conditions it was fought, and what were its effects upon civilian life. There will be models of ships, batteries, and trenches, models of aircraft, models of munition factories. But not models alone. The gun and the tank, the aeroplane, and perhaps even the submarine, will be shown as they fought. What this means in space may be estimated by the fact that to show models of all the various types of ships now being used by the Navy would require an acre of floor. Photographs and other records will display what women have done in the factories, in the fields, and on the railways. The work of the children, the Boy Scout, the Girl Guide, and all the small employments of farm and mine and office will not be forgotten. So the museum, forgetting no one's part, should become a memorial and a stimulus. Some of us may go to recall what a man did who is dead, some to look again at records of our own work, and some in the future to see how the men and women of our day fought and suffered and conquered for their country.

To the museum also will come the future historian, who will see in calm perspective the agonies and hopes and fears of to-day. It is proposed that the war records and books concerned with the war should be housed in the museum building, thus forming a branch both of the Record Office and of the national library in the British Museum. We understand that the Germans for a similar collection reckon upon 40,000 books. Ours can hardly be smaller, and in addition to books a large collection of newspapers, hostile and neutral, as well as our own, will be necessary to those future students who will appraise our work. If to us and to our enemies alike this is a war for the fate of our posterity, it is supremely necessary to leave behind us a full and ample record of what we have done and tried to do.—*Daily Telegraph*.

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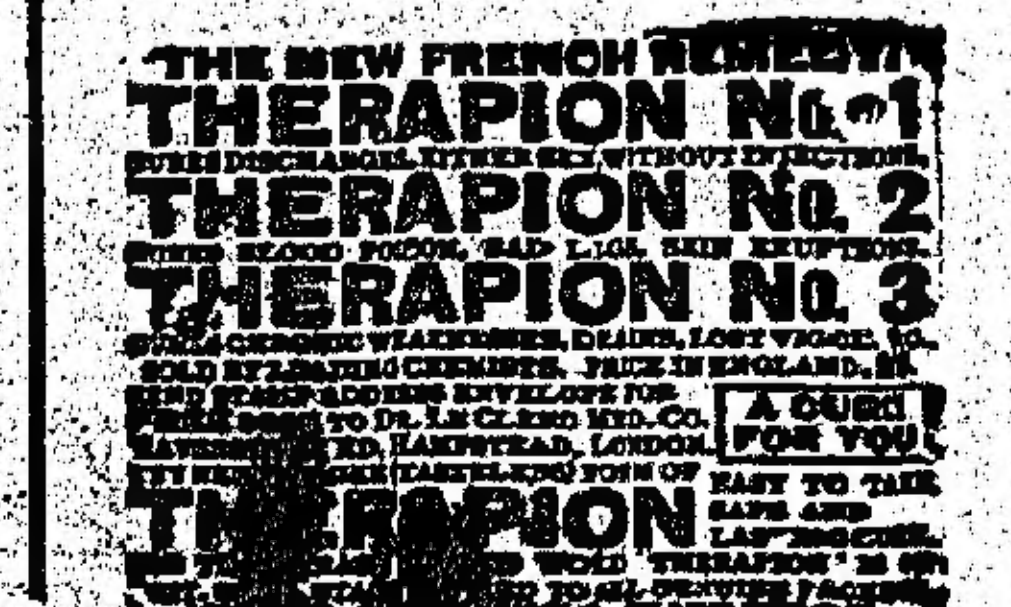
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Managing Agents.

## "ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & ECKHALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option.

Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED,  
General Agents.

C. N. C.  
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	"YINGHONG"	On 21st Oct. D'light.
SHANGHAI	"CHENAN"	On 23rd Oct. Noon.
SHANGHAI	"SINKIANG"	On 24th Oct. Noon.
SHANGHAI	"ANBU"	On 27th Oct. 4 P.M.
TIENESIN	"HUICHOW"	On 28th Oct. D'light.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.  
S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUL."

MANILA LINE—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amidships: Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms.  
SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amidships: Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at WOOKONG.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
Agents.

## DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Ocean Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloon and excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHEW  
AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 16 Days).

"HAIKONG" ... Capt. J. W. Evans ... FRIDAY, 26th Oct., at Noon.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & CO.,  
General Managers.

## BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

## APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

GALOUTTA STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD

WESTWARD

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a fully qualified surgeon.

For Freight or Passage apply to

DAVID BASSOON & CO., LTD.

## P. &amp; O. S. N. CO.

## ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT

## MARSEILLES AND LONDON,

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO  
STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamers	Leave Hong Kong	Connecting Mail	Due at Marseilles	Due at London
Ootomso	10th Noon	8th from Colombo	1917	1917

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO, Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.  
On the Australian Route Tickets interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO  
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.

LEAVE HONGKONG ABOUT

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge. Return Tickets are available to Messageries Maritimes Company.

INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS  
(Non-Transshipment),  
IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS,  
WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR  
MARSEILLES AND LONDON,  
Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWITZERLAND, PENANG, COLOMBO  
AND PORT SAID.  
CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.  
Proposed Sailing:

STEAMER	Leave Hong Kong about	Leave SINGAPORE about	Due at Marseilles if calling about	Due at London about
The Intermediate Service is Temporarily Suspended.				

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS  
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.  
Round-the-World Tickets and Through Tickets to New York in connection with the Principal Mail Lines.  
Return Tickets at fare and a half available to Europe for Two Years or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months.  
Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.  
Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown.  
For Further Information, Passage Rates, Freight, Handbooks, Dates of Sailing, etc., apply to

E. V. D. PARR,  
Superintendent

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA  
THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

LONDON via SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY, CAPE TOWN and MADEIRA

VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE  
via SHANGHAI, MOJI, TOKIWA MARU (SATURDAY, 8th Dec., at Noon)  
Kobe, YOKKAICHI and Capt. Ogura 16.1.0

SYDNEY and MELBOURNE via MANILA ZAMBOANGA THURSDAY ISLAND TOWNVILLE and BRISBANE

CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE PENANG and RANGOON.

BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO

FAGASAKI and KOBE {SAKI MARU (WEDNESDAY, 21st Oct., at 11 A.M.)  
Capt. Yoshikawa 12.500

SHANGHAI and KOBE {KAGA MARU (THURSDAY, 25th Oct., at 11 A.M.)  
Capt. Komatsubara 12.500

SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI and KATORI MARU (SATURDAY, 27th Oct., at 11 A.M.)  
Capt. Koa 21.000

SHANGHAI, KOBE {KASHIMA MARU (WEDNESDAY, 14th Nov., at 11 A.M.)  
Capt. Tozawa 21.000

KOBE {YOKOHAMA MARU (SATURDAY, 20th Oct., at Noon)  
Capt. Torada 12.500

SHANGHAI, KOBE and CRYLON MARU (SUNDAY, 4th Nov.)  
Capt. Tada 10.000

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE  
via PANAMA CANAL.  
(CARGO ONLY).

NEW YORK via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO, PANAMA and COLON.

For Further Information, apply to—

DAVID BASSOON & CO., LTD.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

E. MORE, Manager

## TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

## SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU  
FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hong Kong
TENYO MARU	23,000	FRI., 26th Oct.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	SATUR., 10th Nov.
SHINYO MARU	23,000	FRI., 23rd Nov.
PERIA MARU	8,000	FRI., 7th Dec.
SIBERIA MARU	18,000	MON., 31st Dec.

The s.s. "Nippon Maru" and s.s. "Peria Maru" omit call at Shanghai.

## SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA AND IQUIQUE  
THENCE BY TRANS-ANDIAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

ANYO MARU	18,500 Tons
KIYO MARU	17,200 "
SEIYO MARU	14,000 "

Tickets are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, Ltd., and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.  
Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge.  
For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

TELEPHONE 2374 and 2375.

T. DAIGO, Agent,  
King's Building.

## MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

## FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI.  
SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE.

Ports of call:—Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Haiphong, Tourane, Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Aden, Djibouti, Suez, Port Said, Marseilles.

## SPECIAL SUMMER RATES TO JAPAN.

1st Class Return tickets from 1st June, 1917, to 31st October, 1917, and interchangeable only with PANAMA and ORIENTAL S. N. Co. for return journey.

FARES: TO KOBE, \$135.00. TO YOKOHAMA, \$150.00

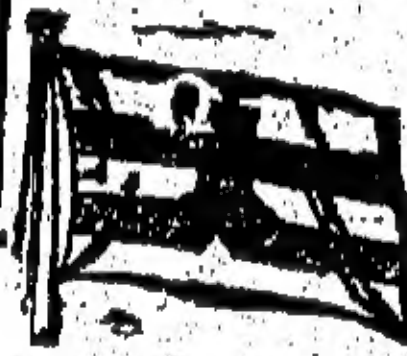
ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Return Tickets to Europe available two months.

Return Tickets to Intermediate Ports available six months.

For full particulars regarding sailings, apply to

P. THOMAS, Agent,  
Queen's Building



O. S. K.

## OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

## North American Line.

FOR VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND TACOMA via SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE, AND YOKOHAMA.  
"MANILA MARU" ... THURSDAY, 8th Nov., at 3 P.M.  
"CHICAGO MARU" ... TUESDAY, 20th Nov., at 3 P.M.

NORTH AMERICAN LINE—This line maintains a regular fortnightly service between Hongkong and Puget Sound ports touching at intermediate ports in Japan. Overland cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for U.S.A. and connections are made at Puget Sound ports with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE—Every three months the steamer proceeding to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

AUSTRALIAN LINE—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, sailing Auckland, N. Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

BOMBAY LINE—Fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore, and Colombo. At present this line's steamers maintain cargo only.

JAVA LINE—Monthly service for Java ports calling at Manila, Sandakan and Macassar. Booking for passengers and cargo to the ports.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS REGARDING PASSENGER OR FREIGHT APPLY AT OFFICE.

## FORMOSAN LINE—For Tamsui, Keelung and Anping, Takao, via Swatow and Amoy.

"KAIYO MARU" ... SUNDAY, 21st Oct., at 10 A.M.  
"KURA MARU" ... TUESDAY, 2nd Nov., at 10 A.M.  
"SOSHU MARU" ... THURSDAY, 25th Oct., at 9 A.M.

These Formosan Lines will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone No. 71 will be fixed.

For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to—

M. HIGUCHI, Manager,  
No. 1, Queen's Building

TEL. Nos. 744 and 745.

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